

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

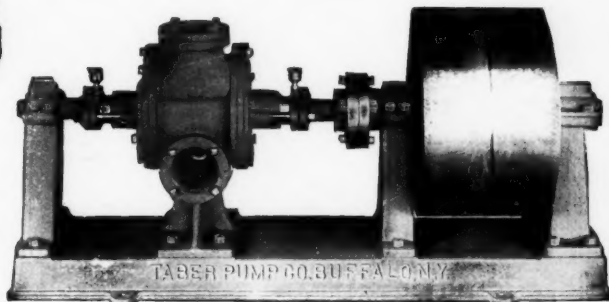
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

DECEMBER 16, 1916

## TABER ROTARY PUMPS

FOR PUMPING SOAP, OILS, TALLOW,  
GLUE, TANKAGE, ETC.,  
HOLD THE WORLD'S RECORD  
FOR  
SIMPLICITY, ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY  
SEND US YOUR SPECIFICATIONS

**TABER PUMP COMPANY**  
BUFFALO, N.Y.



Established 1857

## Rohe & Brother

**Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners**

Export Office  
344 Produce Exchange

NEW YORK

Main Office  
527 West 36th Street

Curers of the Celebrated  
"REGAL" Ham, Breakfast Bacon  
and Shoulder.

Manufacturers of the  
Famous Brand "PURITY" Lard.

GOODS FOR EXPORT AND HOME  
TRADE IN ANY DESIRED PACKAGE

### PACKING HOUSES

534 to 540 W. 37th St. 538 to 543 W. 36th St.  
547 to 549 W. 35th St.

## THE MODERN BOX



SAVE IN FREIGHT.  
SAVE IN HANDLING.  
SAVE IN NAILS.  
SAVE IN FIRST COSTS.

"NABCO"  
WIREBOUNDS  
for  
Strength  
Security

**NATIONAL BOX CO.**  
38th St. and Racine Ave.  
Chicago, Ill.



Send us your specifications now and  
we will prove to you how to save  
from 25 to 40% in traffic charges.

## BATTELLE & RENWICK

Established 1840

Saltpetre, Dble. Refd.

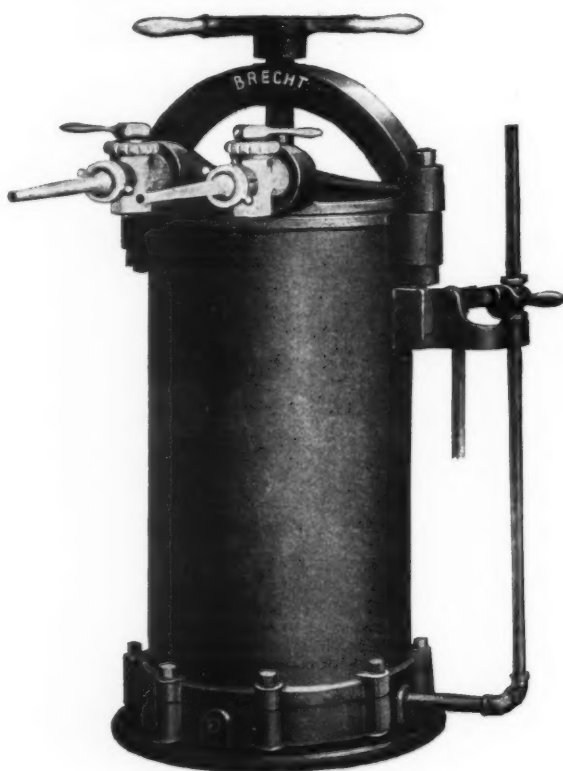
Nitrate of Soda, Dble. Refd.

80 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK



# CRESCENT PNEUMATIC STUFFER

Made only in 200 lb. Size



Built for Heavy Duty, Speed, Cleanliness and Economy. Piston of telescope Type, perfect fit. Will not jam or stick in Cylinder. Always quick return. Lid Yoke ball bearing. Unique Automatic Locking Device; You cannot open the lid until you shut off the Air—an absolute safe proposition for the operator. Write for special cuts and information.

## The Brecht Company

ESTABLISHED 1853

Exclusive manufacturers of machinery, equipment, tools and supplies pertaining to the meat and allied industries.

Main Offices and Factories: **ST. LOUIS, MO.** 1234 Cass Avenue

NEW YORK, 174-176 Pearl St.

PARIS, FRANCE

BUENOS AIRES

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March, 1879.

Vol. 55.

New York and Chicago, December 16, 1916.

No. 25.

## BORLAND ATTACKS RENEWED.

Representative Borland's attack on the meat trade has been resumed in Congress. This week he introduced a resolution constructively the same, but with some relatively unimportant variations, as the one he had in the last session. It will be remembered that this resolution called for an investigation of the beef packers by the Federal Trade Commission, to discover whether they have been violating the Sherman anti-trust law, which prohibits combinations in restraint of trade.

A factor which contributed materially to the sleeping sickness of the resolution was the report of the Federal Trade Commission to the effect that such an investigation would require 18 months and cost \$142,000.

However, Representative C. C. Carlin, chairman of the House sub-committee of the judiciary, informed The National Provisioner's Washington representative on Wednesday that the new Borland resolution probably would be reported out favorably at this session. He was not positive on this point, and would not venture an opinion as to what date it might be sent to the House.

## FOR THREE-MONTHS STORAGE LIMIT.

Two more food measures were presented to the House of Representatives this week.

Mr. Emerson introduced H. R. 18444. It makes unlawful the cold storage of eggs, meats and other perishable food products for more than three months. The date such goods are received at the cold storage plant must be stamped plainly on the outside of the goods, and a report of the receipt of the goods, including quantity, shall be made in writing to the Department of Agriculture. Goods which are not taken out of the warehouse and put on the market at the expiration of three months cannot be sent into interstate commerce, and people so doing shall be further punished by having all their goods barred from interstate commerce. It provides no other punishments, and is a disjointed and loosely drawn effort. It was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Farr presented House Resolution 398, calling on the Secretary of Agriculture to inform the House as to the quantity of wheat, wheat flour and wheat products shipped out of the country since July 1, 1916, total available at that time, etc.

## FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION HAS WIDEST SCOPE Losses from Animal Diseases and Remedies Which Are Proposed

The annual report of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry for the fiscal year ending June 30 last shows that the Federal meat inspection service covered the widest ground in its history during that period. Although the establishments under inspection were 875 as compared to 896 the previous year, the number of animals slaughtered under inspection and the amount of meats and products certified for export was the greatest since inspection was inaugurated. This increase was largely due to war orders from abroad, though the report does not say so.

The statement is made that the quantity of meats condemned on reinspection was less than in any previous year since 1907. The report also comments favorably on the few cases where prohibited preservatives were found, and the improvement in quality of spices, etc., used.

In reviewing the end of the foot-and-mouth disease epidemic Chief Melvin sums up the cost of such a visitation of animal disease. He estimates that the Federal Government spent \$4,600,000 on indemnity payments to livestock owners and for expenses in fighting the disease, and that the various States spent an equal sum, making the total cost in that direction at least nine million dollars.

He says this was by no means "the full measure of cost," and calls attention to the need for paying more for breeding and other blooded stock condemned. He makes no mention whatever of the enormous losses suffered by packers through animals condemned after they had paid meat prices for them, and the report shows that no steps have been taken or recommendations made for indemnifying such innocent purchasers for their losses.

### Tuberculosis Dangers and Remedies.

On the subject of tuberculosis Dr. Melvin reiterates his declaration that human health may be reasonably assured by the pasteurization of milk and the inspection of meats. He repeats that 10 per cent. of the dairy cattle of the United States are affected with tuberculosis, but only 2½ per cent. of the beef cattle and 9 per cent. of the hogs. Direct losses caused by this disease alone are 25 million dollars yearly.

The nation cannot afford to ignore indefinitely such an enormous leakage in its milk and meat supplies, says Dr. Melvin, especially

in the face of growing demands and higher prices for food products.

On this subject the report says:

A practicable and effective method of eradicating tuberculosis of live stock is greatly to be desired. This is a problem to which the bureau has given much study. The protection of human health against tuberculosis from animal sources may be reasonably assured by the pasteurization of milk and the inspection of meats. But there remains the economic problem of eliminating the heavy and increasing losses due to the insidious spread of this disease among farm animals.

Cattle and hogs are the most susceptible species and the only ones that need to be considered. There is abundant evidence of the wide prevalence of tuberculosis among these animals. Statistics of tuberculin testing indicate that on an average over 10 per cent. of the dairy cattle in the United States are affected with tuberculosis, and in the Federal meat inspection 2½ per cent. of the beef cattle and 9 per cent. of the hogs inspected during the past fiscal year were found to be so affected.

The annual losses directly caused by this disease are estimated at \$25,000,000. In the face of growing demands and higher prices for food products the nation can not afford to ignore indefinitely such an enormous leakage in its meat and milk supplies.

### Go to the Source of the Trouble.

The most practical avenues of approach to the problem of tuberculosis eradication seems to be through the pure-bred herds of breeding cattle and the feeding of hogs. This means simply the application of the old principle of purifying the stream at its source. Many herds of fine pedigreed cattle have harbored tuberculosis, and many a stock raiser wishing to improve his stock has instead brought disaster to himself by the introduction of tuberculosis pure-bred animals into his herd.

Hogs, because of the early age at which they are slaughtered, do not propagate the disease among their own kind to any appreciable extent, but acquire it from cattle either by drinking infected milk or by following cattle in the feed lot and feeding upon the undigested grain in the droppings.

Raw skim milk returned from creameries to patrons and fed to pigs is a prolific source of the disease in swine. The milk from many herds is mixed at the creamery, and if even one lot has the germs of tuberculosis in it the entire quantity may become infected. The remedy for this is simple—merely to pasteurize all the skim milk before allowing it to leave the creamery. This should be required by law.

The elimination of tuberculosis from the pure-bred herds should be accomplished gradually by utilizing the tuberculin test in con-



junction with other appropriate measures. In any event the cooperation of the Federal and State Governments and individual breeders will be necessary. One of the first steps should be to spread among the people concerned a knowledge of the facts as to the nature of tuberculosis, how it is spread, and how it may be prevented.

On the subject of the foot-and-mouth disease Dr. Melvin's report says:

#### Foot-and-Mouth Disease Eradicated.

The year witnessed the competition of the work of eradicating the infection of foot-and-mouth disease which had persisted since the outbreak was discovered in October, 1914. For more than a year and a half constant warfare had been waged against this highly infectious malady, which at times threatened to break beyond control and ravage our stock-raising and dairy industries as it has those of other parts of the world.

It seemed that the disease had been practically stamped out by the early part of the summer of 1915, but further outbreaks appeared in some localities and the work had to be continued for several months longer. The last herd of cattle affected by the natural spread of the disease, in Christian County, Ill., was disposed of in February, 1916.

On May 2, however, reinfection appeared on a previously infected farm among some animals that had been placed there to test the efficacy of the disinfection before the owner was allowed to restock fully. As these premises had been cleaned and disinfected under very unfavorable weather conditions, this last outbreak was not entirely unexpected. The diseased animals were promptly slaughtered and the premises again disinfected, and there has since been no recurrence of the disease there or elsewhere.

Sufficient time has now elapsed to make it practically certain that the last vestige of infection has been destroyed, though vigilance has been and still is being exercised to guard against any possible lingering infection and, as far as possible, against the reintroduction of the disease from abroad.

The work of eradication was carried out by cooperation between the United States Department of Agriculture and the authorities of the affected States. The State cooperation was cordial and as a rule generous and capable, notwithstanding the lack in some States of adequate laws, appropriations, and organizations for such work. The plan followed was in the main the same as in the last two preceding outbreaks of this disease in the United States, with such improvements in details as experience suggested.

This method, described in last year's report, consists essentially in quarantine against the movement of live stock and certain materials from infected and suspected territory, inspection to detect diseased animals and centers of infection, tracing shipments of stock and movements of cars from such centers made before quarantines were established, the slaughter and burial or other suitable disposal of diseased and exposed animals, and the cleaning and disinfection of the premises. The animals were appraised before slaughter at their actual meat or dairy value and this amount was paid to the owners, half by the Federal Government and half by the State.

#### Statistics of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Outbreak.

The disease extended to 22 States and the District of Columbia. The affected States are listed in the accompanying table, which also gives statistics of the outbreak and of the work of eradication. Illinois was the chief sufferer, both in losses and duration of quarantine restrictions.

State.	Animals slaughtered				Appraised value of animals.
	Cattle.	Swine.	Sheep.	Goats.	
Connecticut ..	701	175	...	...	\$48,366
Delaware ....	152	40	22	...	8,068
Dist. Colum. .	48	39	...	...	7,139
Illinois .....	31,074	45,560	1,866	66	78,566 2,569,102
Indiana .....	2,437	3,973	640	...	7,050 179,731
Iowa .....	1,547	2,355	32	...	3,914 125,297

Kansas .....	1,218	313	...	...	1,531 76,097
Kentucky ....	2,942	866	216	1	4,025 135,600
Maryland .....	1,008	1,784	313	...	3,105 69,038
Mass. ....	2,066	6,088	78	0	8,238 217,848
Michigan .....	2,351	4,108	818	...	7,877 212,334
Minnesota ....	25	35	...	...	60 2,384
Montana .....	1,416	11	240	...	1,667 67,003
N. Hamp. ....	78	26	...	...	104 4,960
New Jersey ...	1,315	815	9	4	2,145 123,387
New York .....	5,737	625	150	33	6,545 476,578
Ohio .....	4,069	5,003	3,070	...	12,142 359,971
Pennsylvania .	15,294	10,634	368	10	26,306 947,958
Rhode Isd. ....	955	379	33	...	1,397 71,096
Virginia .....	378	650	...	...	1,028 27,744
Washington ...	162	...	...	...	162 4,050
West Va. ....	194	189	148	...	531 12,814
Wisconsin .....	1,503	1,435	1,764	1	4,703 119,155
Total .....	77,240	85,092	9,767	123	172,222 5,865,720

In addition to the appraised value of the animals slaughtered there were expenses for disposal of carcasses, disinfection of premises, purchase of supplies, and for travel, subsistence, and salaries of inspectors. The expenditures by the Federal Government amounted in round figures to \$4,600,000. Adding to this a similar sum to represent the expenditures by the States, the total cost of eradication comes to approximately \$9,000,000.

Large as this sum is, however, it is trivial compared with the colossal damage that would have been inflicted if the disease had escaped control and had become permanently established in the United States as it has in some other countries.

#### May Pay More for Blooded Stock.

The expenses of eradication as paid from the Federal and State treasuries by no means represent the full measure of the cost of this plague. The appraised valuation on a meat and dairy basis in some cases fell short of the actual value of fine pedigreed stock, but the former was all that could be allowed under the then existing law—a condition which has been remedied for the future by a provision in the latest act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, under which breeding and pedigree may be taken into account.

The quarantine was gradually removed and areas and States were freed of infection, and the last restrictions were rescinded June 5, 1916. For some time after removal of quarantine veterinary inspectors were kept in the lately infected areas to supervise the restocking of farms where the disease had existed, to see whether the disease developed among animals placed on such farms, and to investigate reports of suspected new outbreaks.

The early history of the epizootic and of the measures taken to combat it is given in the report of the chief of the bureau for the fiscal year 1915. No further light has since been thrown on the source of the outbreak, which appeared in the vicinity of Niles, Mich., late in the summer of 1914.

Out of the misfortune has come experience which should be of great value if the country is ever again visited by this or some other highly infectious animal plague. About 450 veterinary inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and perhaps nearly as many veterinarians in State work and private practice, took part in suppressing the outbreak and had opportunities for becoming more familiar with the nature of the disease and the best methods of dealing with it.

Congress has seen the need of having a fund ready for such an emergency and has recently made a special appropriation of \$1,250,000 to be available for the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious diseases of animals in cases of emergency that may threaten the live-stock industry. Some States have adopted laws and appropriated

(Continued on page 33.)

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS IN OLEOMARGARIN.

The federal inspection authorities some months ago issued a regulation requiring the pasteurization of all dairy products used in oleomargarin. Most oleomargarin manufacturers have already adopted this practice, in order to avoid the well-known dangers of disease transmission in unpasteurized and uninspected dairy products. The federal

regulation is amplified by the following recent notice to inspectors:

In order to obtain compliance with the ruling under the foregoing heading in Service and Regulatory Announcements of July, 1916, page 61, it will be necessary to have the co-operation of proprietors and operators of official establishments, who shall furnish the inspectors in charge with evidence that the butter offered for use in preparing oleomargarin is made only from pasteurized dairy products. The proprietors and operators shall also give to the bureau advance information of the sources of supplies of butter intended for use in preparing oleomargarin, so that the matter of pasteurization can be investigated in case of doubt.

The phrase "after the present year" in the ruling mentioned should be interpreted to mean after the present fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1917.

The bureau is informed that some official establishments desire to pasteurize the butter by heating it to a temperature of not less than 180 degrees F. This treatment of the finished butter for use in preparing oleomargarin is acceptable to the bureau in lieu of the requirement that such butter shall be made from pasteurized products.

#### SHIPMENT OF INEDIBLE FATS.

Regulations concerning the shipment of inedible fats on bills of lading bearing the shipper's certificate under regulation 25, section 5, of the federal meat inspection rules, have been modified as follows:

With reference to the item in Service and Regulatory Announcements for May, 1916, page 43, under the caption "Separate Certificates Required for Shipment of Inedible Fats and Inspected Products," it has been decided to permit inedible grease, inedible tallow, or other inedible fat derived wholly or in part from cattle, sheep, swine, or goats to be listed on bills of lading bearing the form of shipper's certificate set out in B. A. I. Order 211, regulation 25, section 5, provided the bill of lading is separated into two columns, side by side, one of which will bear at the top the shipper's certificate above referred to and in which will be listed the meat and meat food products that have been U. S. inspected and passed and so marked; the other column, in which the inedible products are to be listed, to be headed by the following or a similar statement: "The following described articles are not meat or meat food products, are inedible, and are, therefore, not covered by the meat-inspection certificate which appears on this form."

#### LABELS FOR TANK CARS.

The federal meat inspection authorities have issued the following directions concerning labels for tank cars containing edible product which is to be shipped to uninspected establishments:

Referring to paragraph 2, section 10, regulation 16, B. A. I. Order 211, providing that each tank car carrying inspected and passed product from an official establishment to any destination other than an official establishment shall have securely affixed thereto a label showing the true name of the product, the inspection legend, the number of the official establishment, and the date of loading, attention is called to the necessity of preparing such labels of material which will not be defaced through exposure to the weather. Such labels should bear the words "Date of loading," followed by a suitable space for the insertion of the date. In cases where labels are being used which do not meet these requirements, copies should be promptly forwarded to the Washington office, together with information concerning their use and the approval numbers assigned to them. Information should also be furnished as to the number of the labels on hand and the length of time it will take to exhaust the supply.



## MEAT SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES Production, Consumption and Prices as Shown by Statistics

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates.

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This report, the most important result of the appointment of the Galloway Commission several years ago, was summarized in a recent issue of The National Provisioner. Showing, as it does, that meat production has not kept pace with consumption, it will be of the greatest interest to producers and consumers alike.]

### BEEF: FATS AND OILS.

The beef fats and oils have not increased in the export trade to anywhere near the degree that fresh, chilled, and frozen beef has. From 1895 to 1911 these fats and oils in the export trade of the nine countries increased from 461,000,000 pounds to 586,000,000 pounds, a larger amount than for any preceding year, and then fell to 553,000,000 pounds in 1912. It is a persistent trade, on account of the active demand for beef tallow in Europe.

#### United States.

The export trade of this country in beef fats and oils has by no means suffered the extinction that the export trade in fresh, chilled, and frozen beef almost did in 1914, yet its decline in recent years is very marked. The exports of these fats and oils increased from 114,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 256,000,000 pounds in 1899, and thereafter declined to 161,000,000 pounds in 1903, but the subsequent increase was rapid to 328,000,000 pounds in 1907, followed by a decided drop to 118,000,000 pounds in 1914, followed by 117,000,000 pounds in 1915.

For many years, the Netherlands took about two-fifths of the exports of beef fats and oils from this country, and Germany about one-sixth. The United Kingdom received over one-tenth in later years; Belgium, France, and Norway from 2 to 6 per cent., and Sweden, Denmark, and Italy still smaller fractions.

#### Other Countries.

Argentina has increased its exports of beef fats and oils from 89,000,000 pounds in 1895 to 154,000,000 pounds in 1913, but the latter amount was much exceeded in 1911 and 1912.

Australia's exports in these fats and oils were 181,000,000 pounds in 1895, from which there was a decline to 28,000,000 pounds in 1903, but there was a rise to 153,000,000 pounds in 1911, followed by a drop to 121,000,000 pounds in 1912.

New Zealand's exports of beef fats and oils have ranged from 25,000,000 pounds to 51,000,000 pounds since 1895, the latter amount being for 1910. In 1911, however, the quantity fell to 41,000,000 pounds.

Uruguay maintains about the same place that is occupied by New Zealand in the export of these fats and oils, although it began the period under review with a higher place than that occupied by New Zealand. On the whole, the exports from Uruguay have declined from 46,000,000 pounds in 1895 and 1896 to about 40,000,000 pounds in 1912.

#### Percentage Contributed by Each Exporting Country.

To the total exports of beef fats and oils from the nine surplus countries, the United States contributed 46 per cent. in 1895-1904, and 53 per cent. in 1905-1909. During 1910, 1911, and 1912 the fraction remained constant at about 30 per cent.

Australia had a growing importance until

1910, when its fraction of this export trade reached 27 per cent., but by 1912 this had decreased to 22 per cent. New Zealand's fraction in 1912, 7.3 per cent., is a little below its average for the 10-year period beginning with 1895; and Uruguay, with 7.2 per cent. in 1912, barely equals its average percentage for the whole period under review.

It has remained for Argentina to supply what has been lost in the export trade of the United States in beef fats and oils; that country's fraction of the total increased from 17 per cent. in 1895-1904 to 33 per cent. in 1912.

### BEEF: OTHER.

The beef-importing part of the world has more and more demanded fresh, chilled, and frozen beef; in a much less degree it has increased its demand for beef fats and oils; but its demand for pickled, salted, cured, and other preserved beef has greatly declined. In 1895, the nine surplus countries here under consideration exported 376,000,000 pounds of this miscellaneous class of beef, and during no subsequent year has this amount been equaled; indeed, the amount has persistently and with regularity declined to 195,000,000 pounds in 1911, and to 155,000,000 pounds in 1912. During 18 years, the nine countries lost three-fifths of this trade, or rather it may be said that the loss was offset by the gain of fresh, chilled and frozen beef.

#### United States.

The exports of this miscellaneous class of beef from the United States have declined to comparatively small proportions since 1895, when 127,000,000 pounds were exported. Al-

though, in 1906, a year of overslaughtering, 146,000,000 pounds of this miscellaneous class of beef were exported, in the following year, 1907, the amount fell to 80,000,000 pounds, and thereafter declined to 27,000,000 pounds in 1914, four times the quantity of exported fresh, chilled, and frozen beef, but less than one-quarter of the exports of beef fats and oils. In 1915 European demands increased these exports to 107,000,000 pounds.

The United Kingdom has been the principal customer of this country in taking this miscellaneous class of beef, but that country has taken a less and less fraction until, in 1913, the fraction was 28 per cent. Germany has been the customer next in importance and has taken about 10 per cent. of this country's exports of this miscellaneous class of beef during the 18 years. Smaller fractions have been distributed to Norway, British West Indies, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, British South Africa, Cuba, Denmark, and France.

#### Other Countries.

Uruguay has been quite as prominent as the United States in the exports of this miscellaneous class of beef for many years, and in the later years more prominent. Uruguay's exports in 1895 were 121,000,000 pounds, and by 1904 the quantity had reached 131,000,000 pounds, but no subsequent year has equaled this; in 1910, the quantity was 115,000,000 pounds, and in 1912 only 84,000,000 pounds, or a quantity lower than for any year during the period under review.

Twenty years ago, Argentina had a larger export trade in this miscellaneous class of beef than it has since had during the 18 years under review. A steady and marked decline from 121,000,000 pounds in 1895 has followed to 9,000,000 pounds in 1913.

(Continued on page 28.)

## REPORT STOCK OF FROZEN AND CURED MEATS Government Market Bureau Attempts New Statistical Service

The market bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture has issued its first monthly bulletin purporting to show the stocks of frozen and cured meats on hand in the country. For some time this bureau has been publishing such reports covering stored butter, eggs, cheese, apples, etc. It now attempts to report meat stocks. Trade organization reports have heretofore given stocks of cured meats on hand, but this is the first attempt to compile statistics of frozen fresh meats. The bureau admits that the figures are not complete, as a number of firms have not responded to its inquiries. Its first report covers the figures furnished by 170 firms, and reads as follows:

This is the first monthly report issued by this office on the stocks of frozen and cured meats held by wholesale slaughtering and meat packing establishments and public cold storages. As a number of firms have not responded to our inquiries, this report does not include all holdings.

Reports from 170 firms show that these firms now hold 122,695,990 pounds of frozen beef; 222 firms report holdings of 33,021,327 pounds of cured beef; 117 firms hold 29,242,941 pounds of frozen pork; 283 firms hold 124,351,542 pounds of dry salt pork; 352 firms hold 210,902,406 pounds of sweet pickled pork; 318 firms hold 52,168,141 pounds of lard; and 101 firms hold 5,085,796 pounds of frozen lamb and mutton.

The 130 firms that reported holdings of frozen beef of this year and last show a present stock of 115,710,467 pounds as compared with 103,326,591 pounds last year, an increase of 12,383,876 pounds or 12 per cent.

The 189 firms that reported cured beef held this year and last show a present stock of 31,733,450 pounds as compared with 18,802,814 pounds last year, an increase of 12,930,636 pounds, or 68.8 per cent.

Holdings of frozen pork reported by 98 firms amount to 28,608,045 pounds as compared with 21,763,562 pounds held last year, a difference of 6,844,483 pounds or 31.4 per cent. more.

The 121,456,942 pounds of dry salt pork reported by 234 firms who held 83,414,521 pounds last year is an increase of 38,042,421 pounds or 45.6 per cent.

Sweet pickled pork to the amount of 201,881,916 pounds is held by 289 firms whose holdings of a year ago amounted to 150,964,693 pounds, a difference of 53,917,223 pounds or 33.7 per cent. more.

A comparison of the lard holdings of 261 firms shows 50,849,457 pounds held this year as compared with 34,377,151 pounds held the same date last year, a difference of 16,472,306 pounds or 47.9 per cent. more.

The 83 firms that reported holdings of frozen lamb and mutton of this year and last show a present stock of 4,909,222 pounds as compared with 4,047,308 pounds last year, an increase of 21.3 per cent.

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

### NEW SUMMER SAUSAGE RULES.

The federal meat inspection authorities have been continuing their investigations of methods of preventing the development of trichinae in pork products prepared to be eaten without cooking, and as a result have made another change in the regulations affecting such products. The notice issued from Washington is as follows:

The method described on page 95 of Service and Regulatory Announcements for August, 1915, in which sausage is smoked not less than six hours at a temperature not lower than 95 degrees F. and dried not less than ten days at a temperature not lower than 40 degrees F., is hereby discontinued.

The following methods may be employed in the preparation of sausage containing muscle tissue of pork if of a kind prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking:

1. The sausage meat shall be ground or chopped into pieces not exceeding three-fourths inch in diameter. A dry-curing mixture containing not less than 3 1-3 pounds of salt to each hundredweight of the unstuffed sausage shall be thoroughly mixed with the ground or chopped meat. After admixture with the salt and other curing materials and before stuffing, the ground or chopped sausage meat shall be held at a temperature not lower than 34 degrees F. for not less than 36 hours. After stuffing, the sausage shall be held at a temperature not lower than 34 degrees F. for an additional period of time sufficient to make a total of not less than 144 hours, or 6 days, from the time the meat was ground or chopped and the curing materials added. Finally, the sausage shall be

smoked for not less than 12 hours. The minimum temperature of the smokehouse during this period at no time shall be lower than 90 degrees F.; and for four consecutive hours of this period the smokehouse shall be maintained at a temperature not lower than 128 degrees F. The temperature of 128 degrees F. shall be attained gradually, not less than four hours being occupied in raising the temperature, after the sausage has been placed in the smokehouse, from 90 to 128 degrees F. The smokehouse shall be provided with an automatic recording thermometer that has the approval of the inspector in charge. Inspectors in charge are authorized to approve for use in sausage smokehouses such automatic recording thermometers as are found to give satisfactory service and during such time as they continue to give satisfactory service. Close supervision should be exercised over these thermometers, in order that there may be no question as to their accuracy at any time. They should be compared at frequent intervals with thermometers of known reliability. Whenever it is found that a thermometer reads higher than the actual temperature, that its clockwork runs too fast, that it fails to give a legible record, or that it has any other important defect, its use is to be discontinued until it has been satisfactorily adjusted. In locating these thermometers precautions should be taken to place them in the coolest portion of the smokehouse, in order that there may be no doubt that all of the sausages have been exposed to the required temperature.

2. Sausage which has been ground or chopped and mixed with curing materials as specified in paragraph 1, if not cured and smoked in accordance with the specifications therein given, shall be dried after stuffing, not less than 20 days, at a temperature not lower than 40 degrees F.

3. If sausage containing muscle tissue of pork of a kind prepared customarily to be eaten without cooking is not prepared in accordance with the methods 1 and 2 outlined above, the sausage or the muscle tissue of pork used in its preparation shall be subjected to refrigeration for not less than 20 days at a temperature not higher than 5 degrees F.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

### TRAPPING RATS IN MEAT PLANTS.

The federal meat inspection authorities report the following method of trapping rats in meat plants which the inspector at Pottsville, Pa., says has been successfully used there:

The inspector in charge at Pottsville, Pa., reports the following successful method of trapping rats:

Stop up all rat holes in the room and make a new hole in a partition of door close to one of the old ones. Place a wire-cage trap in the room and attach it at the new hole so that its entrance is level with the hole. Place bait in the rear end of the cage and tie it securely. Cover the cage with burlap supported far enough away to prevent rats pulling it inside.

In case it is desired to set a trap at a hole near a pipe or in a corner where the foregoing method is not applicable, build a box around the hole and attach the trap to it with its entrance opposite a hole made in the box.

This method of trapping rats is recommended for trial at official establishments, and the bureau would be pleased to receive reports of results.

### TESTS IN PORK CURING.

In his annual report Chief Melvin of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry makes the following reference to zoological investigations relating to meat inspection:

Investigations on the effects of curing upon the vitality of trichinae have been continued. As an alternative to refrigeration for 20 days at 5 degs. F., certain curing processes have been permitted in establishments under Federal meat inspection in the preparation of hams and sausages of kinds customarily eaten without cooking. These methods are being subjected to repeated tests supplementing those originally made, in order that the methods finally adopted may be established on the firmest possible basis as to their adequacy in destroying the vitality of trichinae. During the year about 150 tests of this kind were made. As a result of these tests it has been found necessary to discontinue one of the curing processes for hams because it was found that this process did not invariably destroy the vitality of trichinae.

Still another piece of machinery that caught our eye was a Swenson evaporator that was built for a Louisiana Plantation, and which is being brought here for installation in a house in Santa Clara Province. Besides bearing the name of the original owners, there was cast on one of the front end-plates the date of manufacture—1892. A quarter of a century's work in one factory, and still in shape to be exported speaks a lot not only for the material and workmanship that went into this piece of apparatus, but, also, for the efficiency with which it has operated.

1572 8-16  
La Plante

Swenson Evaporator Company, 945 Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and  
Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'  
Association

Published by

The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New  
York)

at No. 116 Nassau St., New York City.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, *President.*

HUBERT CILLIS, *Vice-President.*

JULIUS A. MAY, *Treasurer.*

OTTO V. SCHRENK, *Secretary.*

PAUL I. ALDRICH, *Editor.*

## GENERAL OFFICES.

No. 116 Nassau St. (Morton Building), New York.

N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."

Telephone, No. 5477 Beekman.

## WESTERN OFFICES.

Chicago, Ill., 533 Postal Telegraph Building.  
Telephone, Harrison 476.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID.

United States .....	\$3.00
Canada .....	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, .....	
per year. (21 m.) (26 fr.).....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each.....	.10

## THE OIL CRUSHER'S PROBLEM

With cottonseed costing the crusher as high as \$75 a ton, and the yield decreasing all the time as the result of boll weevil ravages and other adverse conditions, the future facing the oil miller is not a rosy one. The fact is now recognized and openly admitted that the crushing facilities of the cotton belt are much beyond the supply of raw material available for their use. There are more than 800 cottonseed oil mills in the South, with a capacity which cannot possibly be supplied, even on part operating time, with the quantity of cotton seed now available, even at the exorbitant prices asked.

Regardless of the future conditions affecting the cotton crop and the cotton industry, it seems plain that the oil miller must seek other means of keeping his mill in operation and his business from going to pieces. Other raw materials for crushing would seem to be the solution of this difficulty, if they can be found in sufficient quantity and at reasonable price, and if their manipulation will yield products which can be profitably marketed.

That is why so much has been talked and written recently in cotton oil circles of the peanut and the soya bean. At first inclined

to regard these substitutes for the cottonseed with more or less indifference, the crusher has lately begun to look into them with much interest and care.

There has been and still is a wide divergence of opinion as to the relative merits of these two raw materials for oil mill uses. The peanut at first appealed because the South was better acquainted with it. The soya bean was an Asiatic product and largely unknown. Now that the latter has been more thoroughly studied some authorities believe that it offers a readier solution of the crusher's difficulty than anything else in sight.

In his characteristically clear-cut style Colonel Jo W. Allison, of Texas, in last week's issue of The National Provisioner presented the suggestion of the soya bean as a solution of the oil miller's troubles. He did not deride the peanut, but he pointed out what to him seemed the superior advantages of the soya bean, both from a manufacturing and a marketing standpoint, and also from the viewpoint of the soil conservationist.

More than a quarter of a million barrels of soya bean oil was imported from the Far East during the past year, and millions of tons of the beans would have come in had tariff conditions permitted. Soya bean production has commenced in this country, and several thousand tons of the beans were crushed by Southern mills last year, with little or no change in machinery or equipment.

But if the soya bean is to furnish a suitable raw material to keep the oil mill going, the home supply must be greatly augmented, and at once. The farmer must be set to growing soya beans; he must be shown the advantages and profit in their cultivation, and suitable seed must be furnished him to start with.

A bushel of seed plants from two to three acres and yields from 20 to 40 bushels of beans and one to three tons of fine hay to the acre. Cultivation is easy, and in some localities two crops may be grown in a year. A ton of soya beans yields from 30 to 40 gallons of oil and 1,600 to 1,700 pounds of cake; the oil is worth as much as crude cottonseed oil, and the cake a little more than cottonseed cake.

It seems a simple proposition and a promising solution of the crusher's present difficulty. The thing to do now is to overcome the inertia of the average individual—be he farmer or oil miller—and get this soya bean propaganda under way on a scale sufficient to show general market results.

As has been aptly said, economies in oil milling, better yields of cottonseed products or higher prices for products, none of them will ameliorate the present problem for the

oil miller. For such gains as he makes by these means are immediately absorbed by the addition made to the price of cottonseed. And the miller is worse off than before. He must look for new raw material which can be fed into the machinery he now has in his mill. If local conditions favor peanut crushing, he may take that up. If not, the soya bean appears to offer an attractive solution of his difficulty, provided he can induce his farmers to produce the beans.

## THE SHIPPER LOSES OUT

Under the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize railroads upon application to charge less for longer than for shorter distances, certain roads requested permission to charge on westbound transcontinental freight to nearly 200 coast and interior cities considerably lower rate than to cities in intermountain territory. Permission was granted with respect to cities on the coast, but refused in the case of interior cities, except to a limited extent. Upon complaint by several of the cities failing to receive the reduced rates, the matter was brought before the Supreme Court on the question of whether the power of the commission was limited to either a grant or a denial of the precise relief applied for and did not extend to cases in which the relief should be only partial.

The Court finds that this construction of the law would not only defeat the purpose of the law, but that it would be inconsistent with the prevailing practice of administrative bodies and opposed to the discretion imposed in the Interstate Commerce Commission by the provisions of the law—"the Commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of the section." The Court adds that there is some doubt as to whether a formal application is a prerequisite to granting relief inasmuch as the commission acts as representative of the public in a case where the only necessary party to the proceeding is the carrier. Protests may then be made to the commission for relief under the provisions of the act to regulate commerce.

It is apparent from this decision that the Court does not look with favor upon attempts by communities or shippers to seek redress for grievances of this nature in the courts, since this would not only nullify the administrative authority vested in the commission, but in many cases might result in the creation of many more grievances, through the inability of the Court to deal with the interests of only those parties who appear before it. The Court consequently finds that the action taken by the commission falls within its authority to establish transcontinental rates.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

A cottonseed oil mill will be built by the Farmers' Union Gin Co., Snyder, Texas.

The plant of the Mansfield Packing Company, Mansfield, O., has been damaged by fire.

The new abattoir of J. H. Allison & Company in South Chattanooga, Tenn., is nearing completion.

John Morrell & Company, Sioux Falls, So. Dak., will build a two-story brick and stone addition to their plant, which will cost \$25,000.

Contract has been let by the Union Stock Yards Co., of New Orleans, La., to construct stockyards and abattoir, estimated to cost \$100,000.

The Florida Livestock Association, Wilmington, Del., to buy and raise livestock, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000.

The West Indies Packing Company, Kittery, Maine, to operate canning and packing houses, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000.

The Kentucky Poultry & Produce Exchange, Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000 by Morris Okoon, I. Okoon and others.

The Falls City Hide & Tallow Company, Louisville, Ky., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by J. F. Marx, Louis Bader and Wollia Pfaffinger.

The Hamilton Packing Company, Mendon, Ohio, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by F. M. S. J. J. B. and C. H. Hamilton and John Oldham.

The building at 404-406 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., occupied by the Albert L. Brahm Company, wholesale meat, game and poultry dealers, has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$15,000.

Mahoney Brothers, Inc., Wallace, Idaho, to conduct a general meat and mercantile business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by John P. Mahoney, Daniel P. Mahoney, Mary E. Mahoney and others.

Joseph M. Lang, Robert L. Mercer, James E. Henderson, Jr., and G. Mercer Lang have incorporated the J. M. Lang Co., Montgomery, Ala., with a capital stock of \$50,000 to succeed J. M. Lang & Co., 118 Bay street, E.

The Savannah Abattoir & Packing Co., Savannah, Ga., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by S. Friedman, A. Mandel, H. Horowitz, E. M. O'Brien and W. Rabhan. A twelve-acre site has been purchased and an abattoir and packing plant will be built.

L. R. Burch & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., to manufacture chemicals, glues, starches and other similar products has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are W. B. Sprague, Flushing, N. Y.; T. R. Burch, T. E. Anderson, Jr., 52 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A company is being organized by J. Odegard, C. Prestbye, I. D. Rognlien, J. W. Redlingshafer and others, to be known as the Flathead Co-operative Packing Company, with a capital stock of \$50,000 for the purpose of purchasing and enlarging the Otto Jensen packing plant at Kalispell, Mont.

### IMPORT MEAT FREIGHT CHARGES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission this week ruled against the railroads in cases brought by packers involving overcharges for handling imported meats. In the first instance the commission held that the Atlantic Coast Line and other railroads were not justified in refusing to make an allowance to Swift & Company for loading fresh meats into cars on earfloats at New York. The commission also disapproved the tariff provision requiring the shippers to load fresh

meats into cars on earfloats for forwarding via the Hoboken Manufacturers' Railroad, without allowance for such loading.

In the second case the commission held to be unreasonable the charges collected by the Lehigh Valley and other railroads for the transportation of fresh meats in earfloats from New York City to West Toronto, Can., and from West Toronto to Jersey City, N. J., and New York. The rate charged should have been third class.

### MISSOURI PACKERS' CASES CLOSED.

Supreme Court proceedings in the so-called Missouri "beef trust" case were ended this week when the court, upon request of Armour & Company, Swift & Company, the Hammond Packing Company and others, dismissed the packers' appeals from Missouri decrees assessing \$25,000 fines for alleged violation of the State anti-trust laws. Dismissal of the cases, the court was advised, was due to negotiations now in progress for their settlement between Attorney-General Barker of Missouri and Frank Hagerman, counsel for the packers. An illegal conspiracy to control purchases and sale of meat products in Missouri was charged against the defendants in connection with organization of the National Packing Company, long since dissolved.

### NOVEMBER OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of November, 1916, was 13,547,349 lbs. uncolored and 270,563 lbs. colored, a total of 13,817,912 lbs. This was nearly two million pounds more than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, it was nearly six million pounds more. This was the largest month's business in the history of the district.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
November, 1915.....	8,025,175
December.....	8,914,978
January, 1916.....	8,132,537
February.....	8,029,735
March.....	10,159,141
April.....	9,741,393
May.....	9,093,366
June.....	7,895,272
July.....	6,070,926
August.....	7,624,590
September.....	10,334,173
October.....	12,020,961
November.....	13,817,912



## Quick Deliveries on Lard Pails

Special manufacturing processes enable us to make unusually rapid shipments on lard pails

## Heekin Lard Pails

are made on patented litho presses by which we can lithograph designs, names, etc., after the pails are made up. Thus it is necessary only to lithograph your name and label when your order is received. This accounts for our unsurpassed prompt service and also for our unequalled low prices.

Heekin Lard Pails are strongly built, air-tight and **guaranteed NON-LEAKABLE**. They keep your lard clean and in perfect condition.

Let us send you our free booklet on lard pails showing many different labels—also samples of pails.

**THE HEEKIN CAN CO.** Sixth and Culvert Sts. CINCINNATI, O.

"HEEKIN CAN SINCE 1901"

A large banking house desires to purchase a well protected industrial preferred stock, note or bond issue, or a property itself; or a public utility bond issue, note issue or property; such purchase to amount to not less than \$1,000,000. Correspondence treated in confidence. Address F. O. March, 71 Broadway, New York City.

**PACKERS** who buy our **SPECIAL HAM PAPER** for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the **GREATEST VALUE** the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

**Hartford City Paper Company**

**Hartford City, Indiana**

# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Values Irregular—Markets Unsettled—Prices Rally on Peace Talk—Hog Movement Large—Exports Good.**

The variations in the hog product market during the past week have been quite pronounced. The market broke on Monday, but rallied on Tuesday, influenced by the peace reports. The sharp break in the market on Monday was due to the break in cottonseed oil at New York, where values were influenced by the sharp decline in cotton on the Government crop report. The effect of the peace reports brought urgent covering of shorts and a strong rally from the low quotations, and it was confidently pointed out that peace would be a strong factor in the market, it might result in a very active demand for hog products for Teutonic countries.

The situation is greatly mixed. There have been reports during the past few days that the conditions surrounding the distribution of products in Belgium were such that there was possibility of a restriction on movement, and this was likely to be a bearish influence. On the other hand, it was claimed that there was further evidence of buying for the Belgium relief. The outward movement of product continues good. The buying is heavy and the shipments are of good volume. The exports of meats have so far increased about

31,000,000 pounds, compared with last year with the total to date 140,000,000 pounds. Exports of lard have increased 5,000,000 pounds and amount to nearly 57,000,000 pounds. With such a record as this the movement of hog products, if increased to any extent on account of peace developments, would undoubtedly have a good deal of effect. It is believed that there would be very little interruption for some time at least in the demand for provisions from the allies and the neutral countries, while any real peace conditions would undoubtedly result in a large demand from some of the Teutonic powers.

The car situation at the interior has handicapped the distribution of product to a marked extent. It is difficult to get cars for any purpose. Although the embargoes on the different railroads have not extended to foodstuffs, the slow movement has so tied up the cars that there is very little freight room available. The movement to Chicago, however, of product shows an increase over last year. The increase in the receipts of meats has, however, been larger than the increase in shipments out.

The hog movement has been good. Receipts are in excess of last year and the packing continues on a large scale. The total packing so far this season has been over 1,146,000 hogs in excess of last year for the short period. The explanations given for this have been various. One argument is that the high price of feedstuffs is tending to make the country

move hogs to market sooner than would otherwise be the case. The average weights are rather unsatisfactory, and for the past week the average at Chicago was only 193 pounds, against 191 a year ago and 227 two years ago. Of course, with the lighter weights the yield of product per hog is correspondingly reduced.

The domestic distribution of product seems somewhat handicapped by the price, but as the price of all other foodstuffs is high and employment conditions are so good the effect is not pronounced. Taking the packing into consideration and the stocks of product at all points the domestic distribution is most excellent.

Question of the supply of hogs in the country is beginning to be considered very carefully. According to the packing statement, the number of hogs packed for the summer season exceeded the same time last year by 2,648,000 hogs. The increase since November 1 has been 1,146,000 hogs, making a total increase since March 1 of 3,794,000 hogs. Yet the Government statement for September 1 showed a smaller number of hogs in the country than last year for packing purposes. Either the report of the Government on the number of hogs in the country was erroneous, or else there has been an excess marketing owing to the high price for hogs and the cost of feeding.

Quite an interesting report was received from Washington, giving the stocks of frozen and cured meats held by wholesale slaughtering and meat plants and public cold storage. The report is incomplete, as some returns

## Use *Armour's* Anhydrous Ammonia and Watch **RESULTS**

**R**EMEMBER, the slightest impurity in your ammonia hinders the perfect working of your entire refrigerating system. This means big money-loss for you.

Give Armour's a thorough, practical test in your own plant. Note the 100% service, the economy and satisfaction.

We test each cylinder before shipping. Sold subject to your test before using.

Stocks carried at all principal shipping points. Write for information.

**The Armour Ammonia Works**

Owned and Operated by Armour and Company

CHICAGO



have not been received. The figures given are quite large and the comparisons available are interesting. One hundred and thirty firms holding 115,710, 467 pounds of frozen beef held 103,326,591 pounds last year, 189 firms held 31,733,450 pounds of cured beef, an increase of 68.8 per cent.; 98 firms held 28,608,045 pounds of frozen pork, an increase of 31.4 per cent. over last year; 234 firms held 121,456,942 pounds of dry salt pork, an increase of 45.6 per cent.; 289 firms held 201,881,916 pounds of sweet pickled pork, an increase of 33.7 per cent., and 261 firms held 50,849,457 pounds of lard, an increase of 47.9 per cent.; also 83 firms held 4,909,222 pounds of frozen lamb and mutton, an increase of 21.3 per cent.

**LARD.**—The market has been rather quiet during the week. Demand is not large, but there is a fairly steady trade with a moderate export demand, both for Western and compound lard. City is quoted at \$16.75; Western, \$16.90@17.00; Middle West, \$16.80@16.85; refined Continent, \$18.00; South American, \$18.50; Brazil, kegs, \$19.50; compound, \$14.50@14.75.

**PORK.**—The market is firm, with rather small offerings from the West and spot stocks are limited. Mess, \$31.50@32; clear, \$30@32; and family, \$30@33.

**BEEF.**—The market continues very steady on all grades. Demand is fair, while supplies are not increasing. Mess, \$23@23.50; packet, \$23.50@25.50; family, \$25.50@27; extra India, \$28@40.

#### SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

#### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to December 13, 1916:

**HOGS.**—Bermuda, 5 head; Brazil, 4 head; Cuba, 4 head.

**BACON.**—Belgium, 5,892,030 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,516 lbs.; Canary Islands, 2,115 lbs.; Colombia, 606 lbs.; Cuba, 133,708 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 485 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 208 lbs.; Egypt, 720 lbs.; England, 5,275,088 lbs.; France, 993,056 lbs.; Jamaica, 329 lbs.; Mexico, 432 lbs.; Spain, 27,741 lbs.; Venezuela, 186 lbs.

**HAMS AND SHOULDERS.**—Bermuda, 3,732 lbs.; Brazil, 601 lbs.; British West Indies, 129 lbs.; Canary Islands, 3,754 lbs.; Colombia, 2,771 lbs.; Cuba, 105,617 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 1,300 lbs.; England, 2,853,744 lbs.; France, 192,280 lbs.; Greece, 7,059 lbs.; Honduras, 1,038 lbs.; Jamaica, 13,804 lbs.; Mexico, 18,271 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,264 lbs.; Spain, 4,500 lbs.; Venezuela, 19,633 lbs.

**LARD.**—Argentina, 1,140 lbs.; Belgium, 10,899,807 lbs.; Bermuda, 280 lbs.; British South Africa, 5,400 lbs.; British South Africa, 31,159 lbs.; British West Indies, 320 lbs.; Canary Islands, 11,700 lbs.; Colombia, 7,965

lbs.; Cuba, 60,967 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 3,025 lbs.; Ecuador, 1,530 lbs.; England, 1,161,771 lbs.; France, 190,011 lbs.; Haiti, 4,547 lbs.; Mexico, 64,710 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 128,125 lbs.; San Domingo, 28,438 lbs.; Spanish Africa, 40,000 lbs.; Venezuela, 48,675 lbs.

**LARD COMPOUND.**—Bermuda, 4,429 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,000 lbs.; Canary Islands, 2,000 lbs.; Chile, 28,093 lbs.; Cuba, 45,540 lbs.; England, 141,298 lbs.; France, 7,750 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,020 lbs.; Mexico, 7,251 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—Bermuda, 8 gals.; British South Africa, 98 gals.; Uruguay, 100 gals.

**FRESH PORK.**—British West Indies, 276 lbs.; England, 495,897 lbs.; Mexico, 57 lbs.; San Domingo, 800 lbs.

**PICKLED PORK.**—Bermuda, 1,800 lbs.; British West Indies, 540 lbs.; Canary Islands, 4,000 lbs.; Cuba, 600 lbs.; Haiti, 5,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 23,100 lbs.; Mexico, 1,200 lbs.; San Domingo, 5,400 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 21,500 lbs.

**CANNED PORK.**—Argentina, 9,000 lbs.; Cuba, 163 lbs.; Egypt, 350 lbs.; England, 19,392 lbs.; Mexico, 592 lbs.; Venezuela, 70 lbs.

**SAUSAGE.**—Argentina, 4,900 lbs.; Australia, 52 lbs.; Bermuda, 632 lbs.; British South Africa, 1,750 lbs.; British West Indies, 173 lbs.; Canary Islands, 2,650 lbs.; Colombia, 308 lbs.; Cuba, 5,950 lbs.; Ecuador, 100 lbs.; Egypt, 240 lbs.; England, 21,280 lbs.; French Guiana, 200 lbs.; Honduras, 250 lbs.; Jamaica, 171 lbs.; Mexico, 1,734 lbs.; Panama, 576 lbs.; San Domingo, 9,345 lbs.; Venezuela, 92 lbs.

#### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to December 13, 1916:

**CATTLE.**—Bermuda, 18 head; Mexico, 10 head.

**BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.**—Belgium, 1,633,400 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,200 lbs.; British Guiana, 8,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 400 lbs.; Canary Islands, 3,000 lbs.; Cuba, 600 lbs.; England, 57,900 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,700 lbs.; San Domingo, 500 lbs.; Venezuela, 220 lbs.

**FRESH BEEF.**—Bermuda, 26,271 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,001 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 350 lbs.; England, 1,524,655 lbs.; France, 15 lbs.; Mexico, 766 lbs.

**OLEOMAGARINE.**—Bermudas, 600 lbs.; British West Indies, 140 lbs.; Canary Islands, 500 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,300 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,295 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—Egypt, 15 lbs.; England, 767,720 lbs.; Netherlands, 39,000 lbs.

**STEARINE.**—Colombia, 41,680 lbs.; Cuba, 36,869 lbs.; England, 30,000 lbs.; Guatemala, 41,680 lbs.; Peru, 700 lbs.; Venezuela, 44,811 lbs.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, December 7, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Coke, Bbls.	Cottonseed Oil, Bbls.	Butter, Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams, Boxes.	Tallow, Pkgs.	Beef, Pkgs.	Pork, Bbls.	Lard, Tcs. and Pkgs.
Philadelphia, Liverpool				2801		20		
Laconia, Liverpool				1722		60		3200
Celtic, Liverpool				3349		3	110	1060
Saint George, Liverpool				1000	631			44
Lapland, Liverpool				2505			37	562
Philadelphia, London				307				5349
Pannonia, London				2000	340		50	30
Volodia, London					183			1025
Lepanto, Hull	1603				975			50
Tuscania, Glasgow					278	222	75	30
Camoens, Manchester								175
Columbier, Rotterdam								9002
Atlas, Amsterdam	16236							
Frederick VIII, Copenhagen	3399							200
Yarrowdale, Havre				169				
Rochambeau, Bordeaux				50				10
Olavarría, Marseilles				290				130
Cretic, Genoa								600
Total	21238			3000	13609	305	272	11183

**OLEO STOCK.**—England, 384,822 lbs.  
**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Cuba, 40 gals.  
**OTHER ANIMAL OILS.**—Spain, 500 gals.  
**TALLOW.**—Colombia, 8,460 lbs.; Jamaica, 375 lbs.; Peru, 28,600 lbs.

**CANNED MEATS (Value).**—Argentina, \$289; Australia, \$26; Bermuda, 1,176; British East Africa, \$117; British South Africa, \$894; British West Indies, \$44; Colombia, \$167; Cuba, \$707; Dutch East Indies, \$1,833; Dutch Guiana, \$139; Egypt, \$2,134; England, \$101,462; France, \$5,855; Guatemala, \$15; Honduras, \$19; Jamaica, \$186; Mexico, \$131; Netherlands, \$41; Portuguese Africa, \$299; San Domingo, \$24; Spain, \$59; Trinidad, Island of, \$284; Venezuela, \$283.

**OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).**—Australia, \$1,672; Bermuda, \$520; British West Indies, \$143; Colombia, \$49; Cuba, \$81; Ecuador, \$40; England, \$11,427; Greece, \$33; Guatemala, \$12; Jamaica, \$676; Mexico, \$45; Portuguese Africa, \$9,963; San Domingo, \$289; Spain, \$8,885; Spanish Africa, \$2,210; Venezuela, \$14.

#### EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported to The National Provisioner up to December 13, 1916:

**BUTTER.**—Bermuda, 13,116 lbs.; British Honduras, 940 lbs.; British West Indies, 170 lbs.; Colombia, 50 lbs.; Cuba, 852 lbs.; Dutch East Indies, 515 lbs.; England, 552,002 lbs.; France, 6,351 lbs.; French Guiana, 200 lbs.; Guatemala, 250 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,800 lbs.; Liberia, 18 lbs.; Mexico, 2,262 lbs.; Panama, 76 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,008 lbs.; Venezuela, 432 lbs.

**EGGS.**—Bermuda, 4,830 doz.; British West Indies, 130 doz.; England, 428,800 doz.; Mexico, 60 doz.; Venezuela, 300 doz.

**CHEESE.**—Argentina, 5,327 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,237 lbs.; British West Indies, 670 lbs.; Colombia, 98 lbs.; Cuba, 2,568 lbs.; England, 867,759 lbs.; Haiti, 503 lbs.; Honduras, 40 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,873 lbs.; Mexico, 3,611 lbs.; Panama, 570 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,065 lbs.; Spain, 4,602 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,419 lbs.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending December 9, 1916, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending Dec. 9, 1916.	Week ending Dec. 11, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '16, to Dec. 9, 1916.
United Kingdom...	271	258	679
Continent .....	125	125	677
So. & Cen. Am. ....	304	522	1,622
West Indies .....	914	1,174	6,083
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	26	437	1,023
Other countries...	18	20	53
Total .....	1,533	2,534	10,187

To—	MEATS, LBS.		
	Week ending Dec. 9, 1916.	Week ending Dec. 11, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '16, to Dec. 9, 1916.
United Kingdom...	23,437,375	13,032,500	105,694,225
Continent .....	753,250	7,524,979	31,167,351
So. & Cen. Am. ....	58,718	96,262	283,570
West Indies .....	250,868	361,682	984,936
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	26	240	35,185
Other countries...	19,815	.....	58,780
Total .....	24,514,026	21,015,663	138,242,347

To—	LARD, LBS.		
	Week ending Dec. 9, 1916.	Week ending Dec. 11, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '16, to Dec. 9, 1916.
United Kingdom...	2,718,578	3,526,450	19,120,382
Continent .....	933,239	6,448,245	30,641,896
So. & Cen. Am. ....	995,327	496,401	4,306,663
West Indies .....	618,467	205,181	2,463,222
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	1,000	8,159	49,773
Other countries...	7,741	37,085	52,620
Total .....	5,274,352	10,723,521	56,636,066

From—	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.		
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	1,176	5,674,401	3,255,152
Boston .....	26	2,249,625	104,200
Philadelphia .....	86	1,050,000	56,000
New Orleans .....	245	.....	1,250,000
Montreal .....	.....	10,529,000	600,000
Portland, Me. ....	.....	4,811,000	.....
Total week .....	1,533	24,514,026	5,274,352
Previous week .....	1,533	31,438,898	15,958,085
Two weeks ago .....	789	22,248,343	10,336,530
Cor. week last y'r ..	2,454	21,015,663	10,723,521

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.				
	From Nov. 1, '16, to date.		Same time last year.	
	Dec. 9, 1916.	Dec. 9, 1915.	Dec. 9, 1916.	Dec. 9, 1915.
Pork, lbs. ....	2,027,400	3,519,000	Dec.	1,491,600
Meats, lbs. ....	138,242,347	108,748,798	Inc.	29,493,549
Lard, lbs. ....	56,636,066	51,451,359	Inc.	5,184,701



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The violent fluctuations in markets related to tallow did not result in any amount of business in tallow circles. Evidently there is little or no speculation in tallow. Actual handlers of the product were not inclined to act hurriedly, rather tending to await developments. Thus when cotton oil broke violently in response to a break in lard and cotton and the bearish crop estimate, the influence was only sentimental in tallow circles.

Likewise, when peace propositions from Berlin were published the tallow market was not shaken, although other markets fluctuated very sharply and suddenly. The opinions, as expressed, were that if peace is to be declared soon a drop in the glycerine market would be seen. This is admittedly bearish on tallow, although glycerine did not move far from its 50c. level this week. On the other hand, there are many foreign holes in need of tallow, oils, etc., which will be filled when the war ends.

Prime City tallow is quiet at 11¼ to 11½c. and city special at 11¼ to 12c. loose.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market has been quiet at 15¼c. There was much heard regarding stimulating effect of probable peace in Europe, but actual demand and business have been limited.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market has been quiet during the week. Domestic demand has continued good, and with small foreign demand the position of the market is very steady. Extras are quoted at 20½ to 20¾c., and medium at 19c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**PEANUT OIL.**—Prices are firm with light trade. Prices are quoted at 90 to 95c.

**PALM OIL.**—The market is firm but quiet. There is no increase in offerings, but with the end of the year at hand, buying is limited and there is no anxiety to stock ahead. Prime red, spot, 12 to 12½c.; Lagos, spot, 12½ to 13c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 14 to 15c.

**CORN OIL.**—The market is firm but quiet. The position of competing oils is very steady and offerings are small. Prices at 12¼ to 12¾c.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market is quoted a little lower, but is very steady. The position of competing oils is very firm and supplies are said to be well in hand, while imports are not large. Spot is quoted at 11¼ to 12c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—The market is quiet and about steady. For 20 cold test, 120 to 130; 30 do., 115 to 120; 40 do., 110 to 115.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market is firm for all grades, but dull. The supplies are small, but with trade light any pressure would be readily felt. Ceylon, 14 to 16c.; Cochín, 17 to 18c.

**GREASE.**—The position of the market is firm. The supplies are not large and the demand has kept stocks well cleared up. Yellow, 9¾ to 10½c., nom.; bone, 9¼ to 9¾c., nom.; house, 10¼ to 10½c.

### FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 41,329 quarters for export, compared to nothing last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 3,500 carcasses for export, compared to nothing last week. This was from Argentina.

### ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to December 15, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 83,234 quarters; to the Continent, 24,664, quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 44,708 quarters; to the Continent, 280 quarters; to the United States, nothing.

### IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending December 9, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 42,975 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 13c. per pound. The previous week's imports totaled — pounds and averaged — cents per pound.

### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]				
	Liver-	Glas-	Rotter-	Copen-
	pool.	gow.	dam.	hagen.
Beef, tierces	1.50	1.50	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	1.50	1.50	250c.	250c.
Bacon	1.50	1.50	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	1.50	1.50	250c.	250c.
Lard, tierces	1.50	1.50	250c.	250c.
Tallow	1.50	1.75	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	1.40	1.60	250c.	250c.
Oil cake	.70	.75	175c.	160c.
Butter	2.00	1.75	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

(Chicago, December 14.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

**Regular Hams.**—Green, 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 14 to 16 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., 16c. Sweet pickled, 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 14 to 16 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., 16¼ to 16¾c.

**Skinned Hams.**—Green, 14 to 16 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 16 to 18 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 22 to 24 lbs. ave., 16¾c. Sweet pickled, 14 to 16 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 16 to 18 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 22 to 24 lbs. ave., 16¾c.

**Picnic Hams.**—Green, 5 to 6 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 6 to 8 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 12c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 12c. Sweet pickled, 5 to 6 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 6 to 8 lbs. ave., 12c.; 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 11¾c.

**Clear Bellies.**—Green, 6 to 8 lbs. ave., 16c.; 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 14 to 16 lbs. ave., 15¾c. Sweet pickled, 6 to 8 lbs. ave., 16c.; 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14 to 16 lbs. ave., 15½c.

### PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, December 14.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 17 to 18c.; green hams, 8 to 10 lbs. 17½c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., 17½c.; green clear bellies, 6 to 10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 16c.; green rib bellies, 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6 to 8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 16c.; S. P. hams, 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 18c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 18c.; 18 to 20 lbs. ave., 19½c.; city steam lard, 16½ to 16¾c.; city dressed hogs, 13¾c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8 to 10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10 to 12 lbs. ave., 14c.; 12 to 14 lbs. ave., 13c.; 14 to 16 lbs. ave., 12c.; skinned shoulders, 13c.; boneless butts, 15½ to 16c.; Boston Butts, 14½ to 15c.; spareribs, 10½ to 11c.; neck ribs, 3 to 4c.; lean trimmings, 14½ to 15c.; regular trimmings, 11 to 11½c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6 to 7c.; livers, 3c.; snouts, 4 to 4½c.; pig tongues, 14½ to 15c.

## WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

Office and Warehouse

383 West Street

New York City

CAUSTIC SODA

SODA ASH

COCOANUT OIL

PALM OIL

TALLOW

GREASE

STEARINE

**COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS**

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending December 14, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1916, were:

	Week ending Dec. 14, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Africa .....	—	820
Argentina .....	—	1,007
Australia .....	—	151
Bolivia .....	—	36
Brazil .....	17	636
British Guiana .....	2	211
Central America .....	19	308
Chile .....	—	768
Cuba .....	204	4,649
Denmark .....	—	5,414
Dutch Guiana .....	29	301
Ecuador .....	—	16
England .....	—	50
France .....	—	1,150
French Guiana .....	—	300
Haiti .....	1	54
Italy .....	—	600
Mexico .....	—	130
Netherlands .....	2,476	23,137
Newfoundland .....	—	326
Norway .....	450	5,480
Panama .....	4	805
Peru .....	—	2
San Domingo .....	15	1,063
South America, other .....	—	1,495
Sweden .....	7,700	11,109
Uruguay .....	—	927
Venezuela .....	—	11
West Indies, other .....	409	2,753
Total .....	11,326	63,700

From New Orleans—		
Cuba .....	—	300
Mexico .....	—	215
Norway .....	—	7,750
Panama .....	—	410
West Indies .....	—	9
Total .....	—	8,684

From Philadelphia—		
Argentina .....	—	47
Netherlands .....	—	5,847
Total .....	—	5,894

From Savannah—		
Netherlands .....	1,648	1,648
Total .....	1,648	1,648

From Michigan—		
Canada .....	—	3,365
Total .....	—	3,365

From St. Lawrence—		
Canada .....	—	317
Total .....	—	317

From other ports—		
Mexico .....	—	5
Total .....	—	5

From other ports—		
Mexico .....	—	5
Total .....	—	5

	Week ending Dec. 14, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1916.	Same period, 1915.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York .....	11,326	63,700	128,476
From New Orleans .....	—	8,684	39,656
From Galveston .....	—	—	1,874
From Baltimore .....	—	—	340
From Philadelphia .....	—	5,894	98
From Savannah .....	1,648	1,648	—
From Norfolk and Newport News .....	—	—	731
From Boston .....	—	—	1
From San Francisco .....	—	—	115
From Mobile .....	—	—	1,880
From Michigan .....	—	3,365	10,541
From Buffalo .....	—	—	732
From St. Lawrence .....	—	317	2,090

From Dakota .....	—	—	305
From Vermont .....	—	—	26
From other ports .....	—	5	—
Total .....	12,974	83,613	186,865

**CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.**

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, December 14.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 5c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 5c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 4½@5c. per lb.; 48 per cent. bicarbonate of soda, 3c. per lb.; tute 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3¼@3½c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 5½@6c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks. — per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., \$15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 12½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 14c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 13c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 14½@15c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.05@1.10 per gal.; green olive oil, \$1.15 per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 14½@15c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 18@19c. per lb.; green olive oil, 10@10¼c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.05 per gal.; soya bean oil, 11½@11¾c. per lb.; corn oil, 12½@13c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent. acidity, 98@1.05 per gal.

Prime city special tallow, 11¾c. per lb.; brown grease, 10@10¼c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 10@10¼c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 55c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 42c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 38@40c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 57c. per lb.

**Cottonseed Products Associations.****INTER-STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

President, George W. Covington, Hazlehurst, Miss.  
Vice-President, Fielding Wallace, Augusta, Ga.  
Secretary-Treasurer, Robt. Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

**ALABAMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

President, Cadwalader Jones, Ozark.  
Vice-President, L. M. Porter, Birmingham.  
Secretary-Treasurer, C. E. McCord, Prattville.

**ARKANSAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

President, W. B. Mann, Marianna.  
Vice-President, W. W. Boyd, Magnolia.  
Secretary, P. F. Cleaver, Arkadelphia.  
Treasurer, Alfred Kahn, Little Rock.

**GEORGIA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

President, Henry C. Brown, Augusta.  
Vice-President, W. M. Hutchinson, Macon.  
Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Chivers, Atlanta.

**LOUISIANA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

President, George C. Hauser, New Orleans.  
Vice-President, J. E. Byram, Alexandria.  
Secretary-Treasurer, Bryan Bell, New Orleans.

**MISSISSIPPI COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

President, J. W. McRaven, Yazoo City.  
Vice-President, S. M. Malone, Natchez.  
Secretary-Treasurer, H. C. Forrester, Meridian.

**NORTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

President, Jonathan Havens, Washington.  
Vice-President, F. C. Dunn, Kinston.  
Secretary-Treasurer, H. A. White, Greenville.

**OKLAHOMA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

President, E. L. Richardson, Temple.  
Vice-President, E. Cook, Guthrie.  
Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Johnston, Oklahoma City.

**SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

President, J. B. Caldwell, Campobello.  
Vice-President, Russell Acree, Darlington.  
Secretary, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.  
Assistant Secretary, W. B. West, Columbia.

**TEXAS COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.**

President, Chas. Du Rose, Alice.  
Vice-President, C. C. Littleton, Houston.  
Secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas.  
Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.

**SOUTHERN MARKETS****Columbia.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., December 14, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil, 83½c. bid. Mills offering meal at \$38.50; hulls at \$17 per ton, prompt shipment. Products not pressed to sale at the decline.

**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., December 14, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil dull at 83c. Meal weaker at \$36, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$16; Atlanta, loose.

**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., December 14, 1916.—Prime Crude cottonseed oil, 83½c. Prime 7½ per cent. meal, \$38.50@39. Prime hulls, \$14.50 @ 15 loose, \$17@17.50 sacked.

**New Orleans.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., December 14, 1916.—Texas prime crude cottonseed oil 82½c. bid, 83c. asked; offerings light. Eight per cent. meal dull at \$40; 7½ per cent. meal, \$39; 7 per cent. meal, \$37.50; 7 per cent. loose cake, \$34; all short ton, New Orleans. Hulls lower, \$16 loose, \$18.75 sacked.

**Dallas.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., December 14, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 81½@82c. Prime summer yellow, 85½c. Prime loose cake, \$41.50, f. o. b. Galveston.

**LEWIS PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN.**

Announcement was made this week of the retirement of R. F. Munro as president of the American Cotton Oil Company, and the election of J. D. Lewis as his successor. Mr. Munro has been an official of the company for a great many years, and Secretary W. O. Thompson in his announcement says that Mr. Munro "after more than thirty years of loyal and devoted service, retires as president with the good will and esteem of the organization." Mr. Munro continues as a director of the company, and will have an interest in its affairs the same as ever, though he relinquishes active service.

President Lewis is a product of the American organization. He is well known in New York, as he was formerly Eastern manager for the N. K. Fairbank Company of Chicago. Some years ago he went West as vice-president and general manager of the N. K. Fairbank Company, and he now returns to New York as executive head of the American.

**COST OF CITY FOOD CARTAGE.**

A special inquiry to be undertaken in the near future by the United States Bureau of the Census will relate to the cost of city cartage as a factor in the cost of living. It is known that in some cases the charges for carting goods a single mile from the railway station to the home or place of business of the consignee are greater than the charges for transporting them a hundred miles by rail. Little is known as to the extent to which this factor contributes to the total cost of transportation and distribution, but there is no doubt that its effect is very considerable; and it is the purpose of the proposed inquiry to provide some reliable data on the subject.

# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

### Weakness Precedes Sharp Recovery—Cotton Crop Estimate Bearish—Peace News Received—Big Seed Trade—Lard Values a Factor.

Rather violent fluctuations have been witnessed in the cotton oil market recently and prices have responded in a serious way to the news developments. Evidently speculative interest in the market was greater than supposed or outsiders were closely following the market and acted hurriedly when there were developments to trade upon. The slump in the market amounted to approximately 130 points for some of the active deliveries and the ensuing recovery was about half this amount.

It was noteworthy that the December delivery which virtually denotes spot oil at New York was relatively firm selling down to only 12.20 as against 11.66 for March. This relative firmness was suggestive of very light supplies of oil pressing on the market. Tenders of December contracts so far this month have been approximately 1,000 barrels.

The chief news items were the government report on cotton and the peace proposals from Germany. Apropos of the government report the estimate of 11,511,000 bales was easily 250,000 bales larger than expected in

most quarters and one-half million bales more than expected in many quarters. Reduced to cotton oil this half million bales amounts to only about 125,000 barrels, not an important amount, yet the accompanying drop in the cotton list seemingly exaggerated the amount and exerted sympathetic effect in cotton oil quarters. On the basis of this cotton crop estimate there would be close to 3,250,000 barrels of cotton oil available this season after allowance is made for the smaller refining losses. The recent calculations have been for about 3,000,000 barrels of cotton oil while earlier in the season the estimates ranged around 3,300,000 barrels.

As regards the peace proposals from Berlin opinions were so confused that it was difficult to determine the value of ideas as expressed individually. It remains to be seen whether Great Britain and her Allies will enter into negotiations and an armistice arranged. The assumption in all quarters is that in the event of an armistice or peace there will be an urgent demand for various fats and oils which are scarce in the Central Empires and naturally cotton oil should share in the replenishing of stocks. It is thought that a buying movement in the various products might be instituted prior to any actual declaration of peace.

Recently the export buying of cotton oil has been without feature. Some demand has been observed for English account and some

business with northern countries has been consummated. As far as can be learned, there was no evidence of an accumulation of buying orders testifying to the willingness of those connected with the Central Empires or other warring nations to purchase crude oil or lard as a hedge against demand likely to crop up with peace.

The peace proposal from Berlin, however, exerted effect in the various markets, helping cotton oil, lard and cotton, also the bonds that would show enhancement of value in the event of foreign countries arranging an armistice.

Much interest attached to the reports of a more active seed market. Apparently these reports were based on the large trade for the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company involving the purchase of cotton seed on the basis of \$67 a ton and the expenditure of approximately \$268,000. It is noteworthy that officials connected with the Department of Agriculture are urging caution among farmers in retaining good seed for cotton planting next Spring. If recent previous seasons are an indication, the cotton seed oil crush will be full at the high prices being paid for the seed. At the same time, with new crop cotton selling in the New York future market at about 17c. a pound (it has been over 19c.), there is a great incentive for farmers to plant a larger cotton crop acreage.

Lard fluctuations are still being closely followed in all cotton oil circles. The difference between animal lard and compound lard is still very substantial and conducive to a big consumption of cotton oil. Interests in close

The  
American  
Cotton  
Oil Co.



27 BEAVER STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

Cable Address:  
"AMCOTOL," New York

### Cottonseed Products

OIL, LINTERS  
CAKE, ASHES  
MEAL, HULLS

### GOLD MEDALS AWARDED

Chicago, 1893.  
San Francisco, 1894.  
Atlanta, 1895.  
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.  
Charleston, S. C., 1902.  
St. Louis, 1904.



touch with compound lard makers believe that their business will show over 20 to 35 per cent. better than last year, thus fulfilling optimistic predictions of a few months ago. It will be recalled that this increased consumption of compound lard and therefore cotton oil was counted on to offset the decreased use of cotton oil abroad, in soap channels, and through the substitution of soya bean oil, peanut oil and kindred products.

Closing prices, Saturday, December 9, 1916.  
—Spot, \$12.50; December, \$12.64@12.70; January, \$12.54@12.55; February, \$12.46@12.47; March, \$12.43@12.44; April, \$12.40@12.55; May, \$12.52@12.54; June, \$12.50@12.60; July, \$12.56@12.57. Total sales, 21,100 bbls. Sales were: Prime crude, S. E., \$11.33@11.47; December, 1,700, \$12.70; January, 2,500, \$12.58@12.50; February, 400, \$12.48@12.46; March, 9,200, \$12.46@12.30; May, 7,000, \$12.55@12.50; July, 300, \$12.57@12.56.

Closing prices, Monday, December 11, 1916.  
—Spot, \$11.80; December, \$12.30@12.35; January, \$12.20@12.22; February, \$12.10@12.20; March, \$11.95@11.98; April, \$11.95@12.10; May, \$12.01@12.02; June, \$12@12.20; July, \$12.23@12.26. Total sales, 72,300 bbls. Sales were: Prime crude, S. E., \$11.33 nom.; December, 200, \$12.30@12.20; January, 6,000, \$12.59@12.50; February, 100, \$12.20; March, 37,100, \$12.45@11.66; April, 300, \$12.30@12.25; May, 15,300, \$12.56@11.80; July, 13,300, \$12.58@12.13.

Closing prices, Tuesday, December 12, 1916.  
—Spot, \$12.40; December, \$12.40@12.60; January, \$12.43@12.44; February, \$12.28@12.35; March, \$12.30@12.32; April, \$12.33@12.35; May, \$12.34@12.37; June, \$12.35@12.42; July, \$12.43@12.45. Total sales, 55,300 bbls. Sales were: Prime crude, S. E., \$11.07 nom.; December, 600, \$12.60; January, 6,700, \$12.45@12.20; February, 800, \$12.30@12.10; March, 19,800, \$12.31@12.03; April, 100, \$12.29; May, 19,100, \$12.38@12.12; July, 8,200, \$12.45@12.30.

Closing prices, Wednesday, December 13, 1916.—Spot, \$12.25; December, \$12.35@12.50; January, \$12.25@12.26; February, \$12.18@12.21; March, \$12.14@12.16; April, \$12.15@12.25; May, \$12.20@12.22; June, \$12.20@12.30; July, \$12.25@12.35. Total sales, 44,300 bbls. Sales were: Prime crude, S. E., \$—; December, 1,000, \$12.37@12.29; January, 8,400, \$12.37@12.17; February, 1,100, \$12.20@12.05; March, 16,400, \$12.27@12.12; May, 14,100, \$12.37@12.06; July, 3,300, \$12.41@12.20.

Closing prices, Thursday, December 14, 1916.  
—Spot, \$12.10; December, \$12.20@12.35; January, \$12.19@12.21; February, \$12.10@12.15; March, \$12.15@12.16; April, \$12.16@12.25; May, \$12.29@12.31; June, \$12.20@12.40; July, \$12.35@12.39. Total sales, 22,600 bbls. Sales were: Prime crude, S. E., \$11.07 nom.; December, 1,300, \$12.39@12.33; January, 3,200, \$12.30@12.18; March, 4,000, \$12.26@12.10; May, 11,900, \$12.34@12.17; July, 1,700, \$12.34@12.30.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, December 14.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.71%
Cable transfers.....	4.76%
Demand sterling.....	4.75%
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75%
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.70%
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.68%
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight.....	5.35
Bankers' cables.....	5.83%
Bankers' checks.....	5.84%
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	72
Bankers' cables.....	72%
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	40½
Commercial, 60 days.....	40½
Bankers' sight.....	40½
Copenhagen—	
Checks.....	27.25

## THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

### Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space.  
Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.

Also specialists in the analysis of all  
**GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS,**  
Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

Main Laboratories,

**ATLANTA, GA.**

Carol'na Branch,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

## AGAINST COLD PRESS MILLS FOR PEANUTS

### Georgia Official Advises Crushers Not to Change Machinery

While other sections may prefer soya beans to peanuts as an alternative raw material for cotton oil mill use, the Georgia crushers continue enthusiastic over the peanut proposition. They find peanuts a profitable crop, to raise and to crush, but some abuses have arisen which the Georgia association is seeking to correct.

One is the impression which seems to prevail that existing cotton oil mill machinery will not do for crushing peanuts, but that hydraulic presses must be replaced by the cold press equipment. President Brown, of the Georgia association, says this is not true, and issues the following letter to his members warning them to avoid unnecessary expense:

Augusta, Ga., December 8, 1916.

To all Members of the Cotton Seed Crushers' Association of Georgia:

I received several days ago a letter from one of the members of our association, calling attention to the fact that a number of cold press mills had been erected and the erection of others were contemplated for the purpose of crushing peanuts. This gentleman says he cannot understand why people will erect cold press mills for the purpose of crushing peanuts, when they can be crushed in the ordinary hydraulic cottonseed oil mill, unless it is that they are in ignorance of the fact that a hydraulic mill can handle the proposition.

The erection of cold press mills for this purpose means the spending of money unnecessarily, and it also means intensifying the present over-crowded crushing capacity of the mills in the State. Peanuts can be crushed in the mills that are now crushing cottonseed, without the installation of additional equipment.

This gentleman wrote me two letters, and I am quoting in full his second letter, which covers the first one he wrote and also contains additional information:

"Your letter of December 1 to hand, and in response to your request I submit herewith my views on the peanut proposition:

"No one will argue that the boll weevil is not a serious menace to the cottonseed industry. Government figures show a decrease in cotton production of 40 to 60 per cent. in infested areas. In another year the infested district will extend entirely across our State, and every mill in the State will be affected by the decreased production of cottonseed.

"Randolph, Clay, Early, Calhoun and Miller counties and southeast Alabama have proven by experience that peanuts are not only a profitable crop, but are preferable to cotton under boll weevil conditions. Calhoun county planted not less than 12,000 acres in peanuts this year, and due to excessive rains and incorrect information as to cultivation and harvesting, their production was probably cut 50 per cent. Before planting, a good percentage of the crop was contracted for at \$33.33 per ton. I am convinced, since I have yet to find a farmer in that county who is not enthusiastic over peanuts despite the adverse conditions cited above, that they have found a substitute for cotton under boll weevil conditions.

"As stated to you in my letter of November 24, very few mills realize that they can crush peanuts successfully without investing in any additional equipment. This can be done with a current working cost of not over \$2 per ton. Unless the mills and farmers are made to realize that they can crush peanuts successfully, there will be a number of small cold press mills to spring up in every section. Three of these mills have been installed within a radius of 25 miles of our plant this year, and, from conversation with interested parties, I am informed that the installation of these mills is being contemplated in a number of localities.

"Unless the oil mills wake up to this fact, and make it generally known, these small mills will intensify the present over-crowded crushing capacity. I have had a number of samples of white Spanish peanuts analyzed and all show 90 to 95 gallons of available oil and 1,250 pounds of meal analyzing from 8 to 6.50 per cent. ammonia.

"Some may argue that, because of the prevailing high prices, this is only a temporary industry, but a number of farmers who have had wide experience, tell me that they can

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

### COTTONSEED OIL

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White  
Jersey Butter Oil  
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil  
White Clover Cooking Oil  
Marigold Cooking Oil  
Sterling, Prime Summer Yellow

Refineries: VORYDALE, G.  
PORT IVORY, N. Y.  
KANSAS CITY, KAN.  
MACON, GA.

General Offices:  
CINCINNATI, OHIO  
Cable Address: "Procter"

# ASPEGREN & CO.

**Produce Exchange Building** **NEW YORK CITY**

**EXPORTERS** **BROKERS**

**ORDERS** **ON THE NEW**

**SOLICITED TO** **YORK PRODUCE**

**BUY OR SELL** **EXCHANGE FOR**

## COTTON SEED OIL

### SPOT AND FUTURE DELIVERY

We issue the only Daily Printed Market Letter on Cotton Seed Oil in this country. Sent free of charge to our regular customers.

**WE ARE SELLING AGENTS FOR**

**THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF & VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. railway or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

raise from thirty to fifty bushels of peanuts per acre at an average cost of from thirty to fifty cents per bushel, and under normal conditions the mills can pay \$50 per ton and show a reasonable profit. This proves to me that the industry will be a permanent one.

"In my opinion, the only way to handle this situation is to give it due publicity. Inform the farmer that you will give him a ready market at all times for any quantity of nuts that he may have to offer, assist him in the selection of seed and the proper method of cultivation and harvesting. I trust that this will arouse some interest in this all important proposition."

The crushing of peanuts by the oil mills has been agitated for some time, but the trouble seems to be to get hold of some fixed, definite and practical plan which can be worked out.

The farmer is not going to plant peanuts in a wholesale way unless he knows he is going to find a market for them, if not at a profit, certainly at an even break. The oil mill man is not going to buy the peanuts, or obligate himself to buy them, unless he knows he can handle them at least at an even break. It is entirely a mutual proposition, and the mill man and the farmer will have to get together and talk it over and decide how they are going to work it out.

I am sorry to note in this gentleman's letter that so many cold press mills are being erected. I don't believe the parties putting up these mills can, in the long run, make anything out of them. The crushing capacity of mills that handle oil-bearing seeds or nuts is now so great that a sufficient supply of raw material cannot be procured with which to run them for any length of time. To add to this crushing capacity spells disaster for somebody.

I think the letter I have quoted is worthy of your most careful thought and I commend it to your earnest consideration.

Yours very truly,

H. C. BROWN, President.

## DEVELOPMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE DURING WAR

### Annual Report of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

The development of American foreign trade during the second year of the war is the principal theme of the annual report made public this week by Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Particular attention is called to the changes in the character of our foreign trade during the last fiscal year. "Contrary to the general impression," says Dr. Pratt, "the United States played a significant role in international trade previous to the war. But it should be observed that raw materials, food-stuffs, and unfinished products formed together by far the most important part of our exports, and that manufactured goods formed a very considerable part of our imports."

"The situation during the last fiscal year, however, has shown a genuinely striking change. Our foreign trade, and especially our exports, has increased at a tremendous rate. During the last fiscal year the United States has had a foreign trade greater than that of any other country during any year. Another notable fact is that there has been a marked shifting in the character of our foreign trade. Most important of all, perhaps, is the great increase in our exportations of manufactured goods and the decrease in our imports of such goods."

Five tables of statistics are presented to show exactly the nature of the changes that have taken place, and for this purpose are probably the most comprehensive figures that have so far appeared in print.

"Large as have been the increases in our foreign trade, and particularly in our exports," continues the report, "the significance of these increases is not always appreciated by the general public. What an increased

foreign trade means to the manufacturer, to the farmer, to the railroad, to the merchant, and to shipping is often underestimated or entirely unappreciated."

The importance of foreign trade is illustrated by the effect of changed trade conditions during the early months of the war in the wheat-growing and cotton-growing States. The increased demand in Europe for American wheat ushered in a remarkable period of prosperity in such States as Minnesota and the Dakotas, while the decreased demand for cotton had just the opposite effect in the Southern States where cotton is the staple crop. These two experiences, so different in character, have opened the eyes of those who did not appreciate the value of foreign markets.

#### What Foreign Trade Really Means.

"To the manufacturer, however," says the report, "foreign trade means something more than an increased demand for his products. There are very few factories producing at anything like full capacity. The average factory is probably producing at not more than 75 per cent. capacity. If the manufacturer could find a steady and reliable outlet for this additional 25 per cent. capacity, he would be able not only to increase his profits greatly, but to reduce considerably his overhead."

"Emphasis should also be laid on the fact that foreign trade considerably increases the general stability of business conditions in a country. A widely distributed foreign trade means greater average stability. In most countries of the world prosperity or depression—in fact, business conditions in general—depend to a considerable extent upon agriculture and the state of the market for agricultural products."

"We have recently observed how one part of the United States suffered a severe depression and another section enjoyed great prosperity because of changed market conditions. The same is true of practically every line of manufacturing."

"To take a simple example: Suppose that a manufacturer of agricultural machinery marketed his goods only in the United States; if there were a single bad year, when crops were not good and market conditions were not favorable, he would probably find his outlet for agricultural machinery consid-

## HARDENED EDIBLE OILS

MADE FROM

## VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS

Oils Hardened to Order

**The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.**

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

erably curtailed. If, on the other hand, that manufacturer sold his machinery not only in the United States but in Canada, in South America, in South Africa, in Australia, in India, and in Russia, it would be quite unlikely that there would be bad harvests, bad crops, or bad market conditions in every country of the world, and perhaps while the United States was experiencing a depression Argentina or Russia would be enjoying prosperity, and the machinery that could not be sold in the United States would be marketed in other countries. The greater the number of markets that the manufacturer is supplying the steadier is the demand for his products likely to be."

#### Build Up Trade Now Outside the War Zone.

The report urges strongly the necessity of building up at this time as much trade as possible outside of the war zone. The business of supplying munitions is a temporary one, whereas business outside of the war zone can be made permanent to a large extent if proper precautions are taken. The importance of munitions and secondary war supplies in our recent export trade is discussed at length in the report and a number of interesting tables are presented to prove the point that the volume of this temporary business has been greatly exaggerated.

The ability of the belligerent countries to return to normal pursuits and take up their trade where they left off is also considered, as well as our own ability to meet whatever competition may come into being after peace is made. The preparations for peace already made in this country and the preparations that remain to be made are outlined, special emphasis being placed on the importance of the Federal Reserve Act and of the newly authorized Tariff Commission.

Regarding the work of his own Bureau Dr. Pratt says: "The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has as its primary function the promotion of foreign trade. I desire very much indeed to see more attention given to domestic commerce, and I propose to urge Congress this year to make such appropriations as will enable this Bureau to do effective work in developing our domestic trade and rendering it more efficient and economical."

"During the past year it has been the constant aim and ambition of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to make its service more practical. We have tried to get away from the doctrinaire and the theoretical and have endeavored to make each project and each act definite, concrete, and of practical assistance to the business community."

The bulk of the report, which contains no less than 102 pages, is concerned with the work of the Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, and with outlines of the work to be carried out during the fiscal year 1917.

#### MEAT SITUATION IN THE U. S.

(Continued from page 17.)

Canada in 1901 had a trade in this miscellaneous class of beef amounting to nearly 10,000,000 pounds, but in no other year has this quantity been nearly approached. In the following year the quantity was 4,300,000 pounds, and afterwards the decline was to

950,000 pounds in 1912 and 1,600,000 pounds in 1913.

New Zealand has had a small trade in this miscellaneous class of beef, which rose to 1,500,000 pounds in 1909, and afterwards declined to 1,200,000 pounds in 1911.

#### Percentage Contributed by Each Exporting Country.

As far back as 1895 Uruguay has held leading place in exports of this miscellaneous class of beef. This is largely because of exports of jerked or dried beef. This country, however, is losing its relative position since, although it supplied 40 per cent. of the total of the nine exporting countries during the 10 years 1895-1904, and increased the fraction to 60.5 per cent. in 1910, there has been a subsequent decline to 54 per cent. in 1912, mainly on account of relative increase of this class of exports from the United States, which from 1910 to 1912 were nearly 30 per cent. of the total. During many previous years the United States had supplied about two-fifths of the total.

Since 1905, Argentina has supplied about one-ninth to one-eighth of this trade, but in former years, when jerked beef was more prominent in the export trade of that country, the fraction was about one-fifth.

Australia does not separately report preserved beef; New Zealand and Canada export less than 1 per cent. each.

#### Beef Exports Summary.

Briefly reviewed, the beef export statistics show that the demand for fresh, chilled, and frozen beef by importing countries has enormously increased during the last 20 years, during which time the United States lost its dominating position by 1914 and became an importer of more beef of this sort than it exported by 240,000,000 pounds in that year.

Argentina has taken the lost position of the United States in the supply of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef, and made it immensely more important than the United States did.

Uruguay is now beginning to supplement Argentina's great supply of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef with a small production, and the expectation is that this production will rapidly increase. If Argentina is to continue to slaughter cattle to the limit, as has been done since 1908, the new supply of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef from Uruguay may be of some moment to the increasing world's demand.

Australia and New Zealand are apparently in a stationary or declining position in the supply of this kind of beef.

The great demand for fresh, chilled, and frozen beef throughout the meat-eating world from surplus countries has threatened an overslaughter of cattle in recent years; indeed, it is known that there has been overslaughter at times from this cause, but there is a complication with other causes of overslaughter, as, for instance, conversion of range into farms, high prices of beef cattle, shortage and high costs of pasturage and feed, etc.

Beef that is dried, salted, pickled, and otherwise preserved has greatly lost its old-time relative position in the world's trade in favor of fresh, chilled, and frozen beef, but beef tallow finds an enduring demand for manufacture into oleomargarin.

In the supply of export fresh, chilled, and

frozen beef, Argentina now handles the bulk of the trade, and Australia and New Zealand handle the remainder, except that the United States reappeared in 1915, perhaps temporarily.

Argentina and the United States each supply nearly one-third of the beef fats and oils, Australia about one-fifth, and New Zealand and Uruguay each about 7 per cent.

More than one-half of the variously preserved beef is supplied by Uruguay, nearly one-third by the United States, and about one-eighth by Argentina.

Thus it appears that the export supply of beef and beef products of the world is highly centralized, with three-fifths going from Argentina, one-seventh going each from Australia and the United States (1912), and smaller but appreciable fractions going from Uruguay and New Zealand.

(To be continued.)

#### MORE MONEY FOR HIDE INSPECTION.

It is reported from Washington that Secretary of Agriculture Houston has requested Congress for a deficiency appropriation of \$25,000 for inspection and quarantine work. This represents chiefly the additional work in supervising the importation of hides, skins, hair, wool and other animal by-products. In his letter explaining the need of the appropriation Secretary Houston said:

"Owing to the disturbed commercial conditions resulting from the European war and to the demand in this country for hides and skins, the products which formerly were shipped from Asia, Africa and South America to European countries are now finding their way into the United States in large quantities. These hides and skins are subject to disinfection in the country of origin or to certification showing freedom from disease. In many instances, however, they are shipped without disinfection or certification and consequently it has become necessary to make arrangements for their disinfection in this country. The products will be transferred, under certain restrictions, from the vessels to the tanneries, where they will be subjected to an efficient disinfection under the supervision of employees of the Department of Agriculture."

"New regulations will go into effect on January 1, 1917, providing for the disinfection of imported hides and skins unaccompanied by consular certificates of disinfection from the country of origin, or consular certificates showing that they originated in a district of a country in which anthrax is not prevalent and in which neither foot-and-mouth nor rinderpest exist."

#### KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished.

The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.



# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, December 15.—Market firm; prime Western, \$17.20; Middle West, \$17@17.10; city steam, 16½c. nom.; refined Continent, \$18; South American, \$18.50; Brazil, hogs, \$19.50; compound, 14½@14¾c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, December 15.—Copro fabrique, 180 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 174 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, December 15.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra, India mess, 210s.; pork, prime mess, 155s.; shoulders, square, 96s. 6d.; New York, 85s.; picnic, 73s.; hams, long, 112s.; American cut, 96s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 94s. 6d.; long clear, 109s.; short back, 106s.; bellies, clear, 110. Lard, spot prime, 94s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 97s.; May, 92s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s.; New York City special, not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 128s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 52s. 9d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was firm with evidence of better demand on the peace reports.

### Tallow.

The market was quiet and firm. City special loose is quoted at 11¼c.

### Oleo Stearine.

The market was dull but steady. Oleo is quoted at 15@15¼c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active and strong, with good buying on the strength of provisions and belief that peace conditions would mean a large export trade in all fats.

Market closed barely steady. Sales, 22,000 bbls. Spot oil, \$12.50 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$11.20 nominal. Closing quotations on futures: December, \$12.48@12.65; January, \$12.40@12.44; February, \$12.40@12.44; March, \$12.36@12.37; April, \$12.24@12.47; May, \$12.45@12.46; June, \$12.45@12.55; July, \$12.51@12.54.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, December 15.—Hogs slow, 5c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$9.65@10; light, \$9.20@9.95; mixed, \$9.45@10.15; heavy, \$9.60@10.20; rough heavy, \$9.60@9.75; Yorkers, \$9.60@9.80; pigs, \$7.25@9.10; cattle, steady; heaves, \$10.10@12.10; cows and heifers, \$3.85@10.10; Western, \$6.90@10.25. Calves, \$8.50@12.25. Sheep, strong; lambs, \$11@13.35; Western, \$9@10; native, \$8.75@10; yearlings, \$10.50@11.60.

Omaha, December 15.—Hogs steady, at \$9.15@9.95.

Buffalo, December 15.—Hogs higher; on sale, 6,400, at \$10.50@10/60.

Kansas City, December 15.—Hogs strong, at \$9.10@10.10.

St. Joseph, December 15.—Hogs strong, at \$9.25@10.05.

Sioux City, December 15.—Hogs steady, at \$9@9.95.

Louisville, December 15.—Hogs higher, at \$9.35@10.15.

Indianapolis, December 15.—Hogs higher, at \$10.05@10.35.

St. Louis, December 15.—Hogs higher, at \$9.65@10.35.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, December 9, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	11,138	44,400	26,309
Swift & Co.	8,963	33,000	31,467
Morris & Co.	7,079	21,500	12,330
Wilson & Co.	7,779	23,200	11,540
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,063	17,100	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	539	14,000	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	5,333	...	...
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	11,600 hogs;	Brannan Packing Co.	7,300 hogs;
Miller & Hart.	5,000 hogs;	Independent Packing Co.	11,800 hogs;
Roberts & Oake.	8,000 hogs;	others.	13,700 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,874	13,887	3,607
Fowler Packing Co.	744	...	1,565
Wilson & Co.	4,854	10,811	3,772
Swift & Co.	5,827	9,825	9,170
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,900	5,301	5,304
Morris & Co.	5,603	12,609	1,712
Others	287	2,959	40
Wolf Packing Co.	109 cattle;	Dold Packing Co.	400 hogs;
Blount.	31 cattle.	1,197 hogs and	691 sheep;
Schwartz, Bolen & Co.	53 cattle and	3,975 hogs;	Independent Packing Co.
John Morrell & Co.	58 cattle;	140 cattle.	...

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,675	14,562	6,855
Swift & Co.	5,647	19,955	25,288
Cudahy Packing Co.	6,561	22,818	11,670
Armour & Co.	5,238	21,333	20,813
Swartz & Co.	...	10,959	...
J. W. Murphy.	...	...	...
Lincoln Packing Co.	120 cattle;	South Omaha Packing Co.	56 cattle.

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	7,370	9,136	2,048
Swift & Co.	7,414	15,040	3,337
Armour & Co.	7,143	10,445	3,551
East Side Packing Co.	133	2,704	...
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	1,984	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	450	3,380	130
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	...	1,153	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	448	57
Krey Packing Co.	...	4,954	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	1,150	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	605	...
American Packing Co.	23	845	...

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,411	27,139	...
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,346	27,061	...
Swift & Co.	...	14,877	...
Others	8,950	372	...
J. E. Decker & Son.	681 hogs;	R. Hurl Packing Co.	190 cattle;
Staiter & Co.	75 cattle;	Cudahy Bros.	155 hogs;
Sacks Bros. Packing Co.	20 cattle.	...	...

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending December 9, 1916:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	49,214
Kansas City	28,391
Omaha	22,219
East St. Louis	24,747
St. Joseph	7,954
Cudahy	914
New York and Jersey City	9,358
Fort Worth	11,425
Philadelphia	3,221
Pittsburgh	450

HOGS.	
Chicago	238,132
Kansas City	62,350
Omaha	64,304
East St. Louis	60,779
St. Joseph	81,721
Cudahy	31,176
Ottumwa	17,441
New York and Jersey City	33,863
Fort Worth	18,527
Philadelphia	7,771
Pittsburgh	4,716

SHEEP.	
Chicago	85,346
Kansas City	25,209
Omaha	63,775
East St. Louis	9,309
St. Joseph	15,947
Cudahy	826
New York and Jersey City	25,498
Fort Worth	2,393
Philadelphia	7,110
Pittsburgh	1,075

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	29,000	4,000
Kansas City	1,000	1,500	...
Omaha	100	10,000	100
St. Louis	950	9,000	500
St. Joseph	200	6,000	900
Sioux City	500	7,000	...
St. Paul	900	2,000	...
Oklahoma City	...	1,000	...
Fort Worth	400	1,200	...
Denver	100	350	1,025
Louisville	150	1,705	50
Detroit	...	480	...
Cudahy	...	3,000	...
Indianapolis	1,500	8,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	5,000	500
Cincinnati	300	3,672	100
Buffalo	125	7,500	1,400
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	448	1,474	458

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1916.

Chicago	29,000	62,000	22,000
Kansas City	16,000	10,000	8,000
Omaha	10,000	10,000	7,500
St. Louis	10,600	16,000	1,900
St. Joseph	3,000	10,000	3,000
Sioux City	6,000	12,000	2,500
St. Paul	5,500	24,000	3,000
Oklahoma City	900	1,600	900
Fort Worth	6,000	4,000	1,000
Milwaukee	175	6,810	50
Denver	2,900	2,000	4,400
Louisville	1,750	5,600	100
Detroit	...	...	...
Cudahy	...	4,000	...
Wichita	...	1,748	...
Indianapolis	1,350	12,000	350
Pittsburgh	2,000	9,000	4,500
Cincinnati	2,900	7,021	400
Buffalo	4,000	17,000	8,000
Cleveland	6,000	8,000	1,325
New York	3,440	8,640	6,600
Toronto, Canada	3,215	781	896

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1916.

Chicago	8,000	49,000	16,000
Kansas City	15,000	22,000	7,000
Omaha	9,100	14,000	17,500
St. Louis	9,100	17,000	1,400
St. Joseph	3,000	15,000	4,000
Sioux City	4,500	11,000	1,200
St. Paul	3,100	13,000	400
Fort Worth	4,000	2,000	...
Oklahoma City	1,800	2,200	300
Milwaukee	700	2,155	100
Denver	1,400	800	4,600
Louisville	...	900	...
Detroit	...	1,300	...
Cudahy	...	12,000	...
Wichita	...	4,062	...
Indianapolis	1,600	20,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	...
Cincinnati	200	4,683	100
Buffalo	750	6,500	3,000
Cleveland	...	3,000	...
New York	925	1,388	2,499
Toronto, Canada	1,032	974	677

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1916.

Chicago	26,000	63,000	23,000
Kansas City	9,500	15,000	3,500
Omaha	8,100	18,000	14,000
St. Louis	6,300	14,000	1,300
St. Joseph	2,500	13,000	4,000
Sioux City	4,000	12,000	2,000
St. Paul	3,200	12,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	800	2,200	...
Fort Worth	5,000	4,500	1,000
Milwaukee	200	11,088	...
Denver	1,700	3,300	3,900
Louisville	350	2,800	100
Detroit	...	6,000	...
Cudahy	...	3,000	...
Wichita	...	1,821	...
Indianapolis	1,800	17,000	400
Cincinnati	1,000	7,676	500
Buffalo	200	2,500	600
Cleveland	2,000	3,600	1,000
New York	1,945	6,900	4,500
Toronto, Canada	1,503	2,341	610

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1916.

Chicago	9,000	48,000	18,000
Kansas City	3,000	9,000	6,000
Omaha	4,300	14,300	5,000
St. Louis	5,000	16,500	2,200
St. Joseph	2,300	14,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,200	9,500	750
St. Paul	...	8,000	...
Oklahoma City	1,200	2,000	150
Fort Worth	1,800	2,500	...
Milwaukee	...	7,182	...
Louisville	...	1,700	...
Detroit	...	5,000	...
Cudahy	...	6,000	...
Wichita	...	3,078	...
Indianapolis	...	5,000	...
Cincinnati	5,500	5,637	100
Buffalo	175	5,000	2,400
Cleveland	...	4,000	...
New York	975	1,348	2,068

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1916.

Chicago	3,000	38,000	10,000
Kansas City	700	5,000	3,000
Omaha	2,000	11,000	17,000
St. Louis	3,000	12,500	500
St. Joseph	2,400	4,500	1,500
Sioux City	2,400	12,000	1,400
Fort Worth	No wire.	...	...
St. Paul	3,000	13,500	2,000
Oklahoma City	No wire.	...	...

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

### Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Packers were again successful in forcing prices another notch higher, in the face of further bearish features. Killers advanced prices another half cent on the business this week and moved almost a normal line of goods. Movement was done early in the period. Late in the week trade slowed up and assumed holiday dullness. Operators are expecting movement to continue slow but steady until after the turn of the year. Native steers received considerable attention, several trades aggregating 27,000. November and December slaughter topped the market at 33½¢. A car of November-December outside packer natives went at 33c. and 3,000 November extreme light native steers brought 32c. Killers are trying for 34c. on next business. Texas steers brought rate of 32½¢. for 2,500 November heavy weights. No underweights were sold. These are quoted at 32c. last paid for both light and extreme lights. A thousand November December outside packer heavy and light Texas steers sold at 32c. and 31½¢. respectively. Butt branded steers went at 32½¢. involving 2,000 November hides. This is the nominal market for further business. Colorado steers went at 31½¢. involving a couple of thousand November goods. Plenty of Colorado steers are coming. Killers are trying for 32c. on next business. Branded cows did not sell. These last brought 31½¢. and are considered worth 32c. in line with the underweight Texas steers. Heavy cows touched 32½¢. for 1,200 September, October and November kill. Available supplies are meager and 33 is talked for December kill. Light native cows sold at 32c. for 5,000 November hides. A recent bid at 32½¢. was rejected for October hides and 33c. asked for October, November kill. Seller is now ready to accept the bid and it is not forthcoming. A lot of St. Louis light average cows is available at 31½¢. Native bulls are quiet and nominal at 26c. Nothing available until January, 1917. Branded bulls brought 25c. for a thousand November Fort Worth slaughter. Northern hides last sold at 23c. Nominal market considered at 24 to 25c.

Later.—Packer market quiet and unchanged with quotations holding steady.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—Country hides continue moderately active, but prices seem to have passed the crest. Most of the business is being done at slightly shaded figures. Heavy hides display the least easiness and extremes are considered rather weak. The main causes are the poorer quality of hides coming forward and slowing up in the upper leather movement. Heavy steers were not sold. Asking rates as high as 28c. quoted for country run. Nominal market considered not over 27c. Heavy cows moved in a range of 26½ to 26¾¢. this week, being included in movement of buff weights at these figures. About 4,000 such hides sold at the lower rate and 2,000 at the 26¾¢. figure. Buffs brought 26¾¢. for 2,000 hides with cows included and 4,000

brought 26½¢. A car of Michigan buffs went at 27½¢. f. o. b. and a car of Illinois downstate hides over 45 lbs. brought 27c. delivered. Minneapolis sold 45 lbs. up hides at 28½¢. for one car and another brought 26c. delivered basis. No seconds were moved. These are quoted at 25½¢. nominal. The situation in the country sections is moderately active at 25 to 26½¢. delivered basis for all weight hides as to lots. Minneapolis all weights brought 26½¢. delivered. Extremes sold at 31c. early in the week for a couple of thousand and country run. A like quantity sold at 31c. f. o. b. a nearby freight point, figuring 31½¢. Chicago basis. A thousand St. Louis city extremes brought 32c. Mid-western buyers hold views of 29 to 30 to 30½¢. for this selection in round lots of current quality. Local buyers decline to grant such shadings as yet, but well posted operators believe tanners will shortly attain their views. Branded cows quoted quiet and nominal at 22c. flat basis. Country packer branded hides quoted at 26 to 30c. nominal for business. Bulls are quiet and quoted nominal at 21c. last paid for common country run with more money realized for better goods. Country packer bulls are quiet and nominal at 24 to 25c. Kipskins brought 39c. for a car of mixed city and country goods. Country run quoted down to 35 to 37½¢. city skins quoted at 42 to 45c. asked as to sellers and packers at 50c. asked and last paid. Available supplies of kipskins are showing larger.

Later.—The market is active at lower prices. Buffs and heavy cows sold at 25½¢. for one car of December shipment. Two cars brought 26c. and two cars for immediate shipment touched 26½¢. Four cars of immediate extremes brought 30½¢. December shipment quoted 30c. Minneapolis sold two cars 30c. Local dealers buying extremes from country points at 29c. Several cars purchased at Minneapolis sold all weights at 26c. Other sections are booking business down to 25c. One car of Minneapolis bulls brought 21c., also car of local hides.

**CALFSKINS** brought a variety of rates. Outside city skins were the most active. A car each sold at 56c., 55c., 54c., 51c. and two cars brought 50c. Nominal market at the close considered 50c. for ordinary arrivals. First salted Chicago city calfskins quoted at 60c. last paid and asked with nominal market considered at 55c. Offerings moderate as yet. Country skins quoted at 45 to 50c. nominal with outside price last paid and generally asked. Packer skins 60c. last paid and eagerly asked, but no interest displayed. Deacons quoted at \$3 to \$3.10 and light calf at \$3.20 to \$3.30 last realized.

**HORSE HIDES** sold at \$10.50 for country run; mixed cities and countries brought \$11, and cities realized \$12 again. A car of Minneapolis horse hides sold at \$10.50 flat f. o. b., or about \$11 Chicago basis.

Two cars of country horse hides brought \$10.25. Two cars Minneapolis good horse hides brought \$10.75 f. o. b. Chicago.

**HOG SKINS** are moving but slowly and quoted nominally at \$1.75 to \$2 for common country run with rejected pigs and glues out at half price. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 11 to 12c. paid; No. 2s range at 10 to 11c.

as to lots, and No. 2 strips at 5 to 6c. Hogskins are coming in greater numbers now.

**SHEEP PELTS.**—Pullers continue actively in the market for wool skins owing to the firm and active pickled skin and pulled wool markets. Movement was effected at \$3.25 this week for river packer sheep and lambskins of back salting. Forward and current kill at local and river houses not offered as yet, but business is expected within a few days when offerings are placed on the market. Asked prices are unknown, but it is generally accepted that at least \$3.50 will be demanded. Packer angora goatskins quoted at \$2.90 top paid and common varieties at \$1.45. Dry western sheepskins quoted at 28 to 30c. nominal.

### New York.

**PACKER HIDES.**—The market continues to rule quiet but firm. Packers are closely sold up to December 1 on native cows all weights and branded steers, with the exception of a few spreadies and regular native steers which are nominally quoted at 34c. and 33c., respectively. Bids of 33½¢. have again been declined for spready native steers. Some buyers intimate that bids of 32½¢. if made for native steers would possibly be accepted. Butt brands last sold at 31½¢.; Colorado 31c.; native cows all weights 31½¢., and native bulls 26c. Small packer hides steady and well sold up. Local small packer native steers last sold at 31c.; native cows all weights 30c., and native bulls 25c. asked.

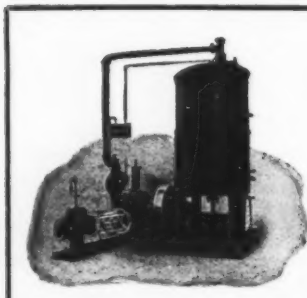
**CALFSKINS.**—The market continues mixed with easier prices generally talked. New York Cities in some quarters are available at \$6, \$6.50 and \$7, with rumors noted from the West of some business here but confirmation is unobtainable. Last sales of Philadelphia city skins were \$5.75, \$6.25 and \$6.75.

**HORSE HIDES.**—There is a little easier disposition to the market with offerings more plentiful. Philadelphia reports a sale of a car of outside horse hides at \$11.50 flat. One local dealer reports moving a lot of 1,000 fronts at \$7.37½ and butts of various measurements \$4.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The market continues quiet with no change noticeable. Ohio buffs are nominal at 26½¢@27c. asked and extremes 32¢@33c., with buyers' views 1c. under this. Offerings of Southern are larger, with various prices asked for choice Northerns ranging from 20½¢@30c. flat for all weights.

**DRY HIDES.**—The market on common varieties opened this week with considerable activity and a weaker tone noted with sales effected only at concessions from last selling rates. Several importers have sold from 7,000 to 8,000 Central Americans for arrivals consisting of regular Nicaraguans at 42c. Also a sale has been made to arrive of 1,000 flint dry Peruvians at 43c. and 1,000 at 42c. The reductions noted on the above sales are from 1 to c. off on the market for similar descriptions and 2 to 3c. lower than the basis at which recent export sales were made of Bogota descriptions. As far as can be learned further trading was noted in common hides and about 5,000 Puerto Cabellos and LaGuayras sold at 42½¢., and these last week brought 43½¢. Also Maracaibos were included in this sale at 42c. About 900 Orinocos sold at 43c., which is on the same basis as the 42½¢. price on Puerto Cabellos, etc. In spite of the break in the market and reductions noted on the above hides, one broker reports sales of 200 flint dry Peruvians on spot at 43½¢.; 2,000 dry salted Peruvians at 33c.; 400 Central Americans at 44c., and about 900 flint dry Porto Ricans which were under negotiation, as noted several days ago, at 40c., including dry salted Porto Ricans at 36c. Sellers of flint dry San Domingos report sales at 39c. Dry salted San Domingos are still nominally held up to 34c. The market at the River Plate is also weaker and quotations are more or less nominal. Buenos Aires 9½ to 10 kilo average are being offered at 46c. and counter bids solicited. River Plate kips are strong, but no actual business confirmed. Chinas are quiet with no offerings noted at lower prices and buyers disinterested at 27c.

(Continued on page 31.)



### SCIENTIFIC RENDERING

An odorless, compact apparatus, occupying less room and requiring less help in operating, than others.

### The Wannewetsch System

Hundreds of others are profiting by it every day in the week, and have more demands for their tankage than they can fill. YOU better fall in line.

**C. H. A. Wannewetsch & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.**

Packing House Architects and Engineers.



# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, December 13.

Choice corn fed steers are selling readily at the highest point of the season and the bulk of the good to choice heaves command from \$10.50@11.50, with a few prime "top-notchers" as high as \$12.50. Under the \$10.50 mark the trade has suffered the expected decline. Receipts for the first three days of the week will total approximately 65,000, as compared with 57,775 for the same period a week ago, and, aside from choice grades, the market is off anywhere from 25 to 50c. per cwt., the nearness of Christmas being a "bearish" factor of considerable consequence. The decline referred to is effective on medium to good killers selling from \$9@10, as well as low-priced cheap steers selling from \$8@9. The lessened demand, as explained, is due to the fact that beef killed this week and the first of next week meets with competition from poultry.

The price list is the best barometer of the market. High values are, and have been, so, very high that the low-priced and cheaper grades of cattle are comparatively best sellers. For instance; canning cows are selling from \$4.40@4.90, with old "hat racks" from \$4@4.25. Cutters have been commanding up to \$5.50; medium to good beef cows, \$5.85@6.35; good to choice grades, \$6.50@7.50, with prime heavy koshers up to \$8. Good yearling heifers are selling up to \$8.50, with prime kinds at \$9.50, and the bulk of the good to choice butcher heifers have commanded \$6.75@7.75; fair to light heifers, \$5.75@6.50, and only thin stockery stuff from \$5@5.75. Heavy hologna bulls are selling readily from \$5.85@6.25; light grades, \$5.35@5.75; fair to good butcher bulls, \$6.40@6.85, with fat bulls relatively poorest sellers and going from \$7@7.50. Calf hides, which have been selling at "out of sight" prices, have slumped and caused a break in the calf market, and good to choice vealers are selling largely from \$11.50@12.25, with good to choice medium weight calves 9@10c.; good to choice heavy calves, \$7.50@8.50, and common to medium heavy calves \$4.50@6.50. Lower prices for the medium and cheaper grades of steer cattle, on account of the excessive receipts, will naturally have a weakening effect on the market for butcher-stuff, and furthermore, all classes of cattle always suffer a temporary decline just before Christmas, and this applies particularly to heifer stuff, and the strong and active butcher-stuff market of Monday and Tuesday was well maintained during the early hours of Wednesday's session, but a great many cattle arrived late and the closing trade was weak and lower.

Since National salesmen "topped" the hog market with a load at \$10.30 Monday, the trade has slipped off 15@25c., not because of any letup in the demand, but because of extra heavy receipts, which for the first three days of the week will total approximately 175,000, as compared with 155,577 for the same period a week ago. When we stop and take into consideration that last week Chicago alone received 297,275 hogs, it is marvelous indeed that the abnormally high prices have been so well maintained. Wednesday's trade ruled active at the decline, with the choice weighty and prime butcher grades selling \$9.85@10.05; top, \$10.10; good mixed and choice light grades, \$9.60@9.80; light mixed and underweight light mixed, \$9.25@9.50, and healthy pigs, \$8@8.50.

The selling side has had but little excuse for complaint in the sheephouse since the opening of the week. The market opened with a good "boom" on Monday morning and, while Tuesday's session showed a little weakness, there was but little change in values as compared with the day before. Wednesday's early sales look about steady with Tuesday, but with a run estimated at 25,000, and prospects that it will fill, it appears that the mar-

ket may close a little weaker. While there is nothing in sight but a broad demand and fairly moderate supplies, prices have reached abnormal heights, and although they will likely go some higher, the advance from now on will likely be less rapid than during the past 30 days, and it seems advisable to take advantage of the present market on such stock as is ready to come. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$12.85@13.25; poor to medium, \$12@12.65; culls, \$10@11; good to choice, light yearlings, \$11.25@11.60; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$10.50@11; good to choice wethers, \$9.50@9.75; Fat ewes, \$8.75@9.25; poor to medium, \$7.75@8.50; culls, \$5.50@6.50; feeding lambs, \$11.50@12.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Dec. 12, 1916.

Steers sold weak to 10c. lower today, under the influence of lower reports from Chicago, but cows remained strong, and stockers and feeders sold a quarter above last week, receipts 15,000 head. Hogs sold steady, three or four lots at the top, \$10.05, receipts 24,000. Lambs jumped up another quarter, top \$12.95, sheep also stronger, receipts 7,000 head. The best steers here brought \$11, short fed cattle \$8.50@10.50, common steers to killers \$7@8. There is a drift toward a narrower range in beef steer prices, and after the first of the year the choice ones will sell lower and the short fed and warmed up steers higher, according to reliable authorities. Cows and canners are the sensation of the beef cattle market, packers taking them greedily at stronger prices every day. Arkansas canners, cows and heifers sold today at \$5.25@6.50, medium cows bring \$6.50@7.50, choice to prime \$8@8.50, bulls \$5.50@7, veals \$9.50@11.

Hog receipts of 24,000 met a good outlet at steady prices. More hogs sold at the top price today, three or four loads bringing \$10.05, and bulk of sales \$9.50@10, light weights up to \$9.85, prices in line with those of yesterday. All hands here had big orders and the rather liberal supply was welcome. Stocks of provisions and lard are gaining faster than they did a year ago, but packers seem to have the impression that hog marketing has been pushed to the limit and look for the rush to subside in the near future from lack of hogs in the country. On the other hand, a certain part of the trade believes that at no time this fall was there ground for believing hog supplies at a low ebb.

Lamb values shot upward again today, putting them 50 to 60 cents above last week, tops \$12.95, with \$13 offered for choice fed Mexican lambs for tomorrow. Several lots sold at \$12.80@12.90, none of these prices ever equalled before at this market. Sheep are advancing too, but nothing was here to test values, though ewes are quotable at \$8@9, and yearlings \$10@11.25. Feeding ewes sell around \$6.50, and lambs \$11@11.25, choice light feeders worth \$12. Prospects look good for feeders from every angle.

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Dec. 13.

Cattle receipts this week amounted to 34,000 head with something better than 7,000 head on the southern side. Although these receipts are fairly liberal, the market has held to a steady basis, in fact on the best grades it is somewhat stronger. The demand runs to good to choice cattle, the kind that are selling between \$9 and \$10.50. There is more in this class in the offerings now than there have been for several months past; to be sure the common light grass cattle are still much in evidence selling in a range of \$6.50@8, but the quantity of this kind is appreciably diminishing. Our prediction of exceptionally high prices for heavy finished prime beef cattle was realized this week when sev-

eral loads sold for \$12.50 and one load sold at \$12.60. These prices constitute the market's record up to this date for straight commission cattle in car lots not intended for show purposes. And these cattle were not intended for Christmas beef, either. Butcher cattle, heifers and cows, are selling on a good, steady, active, basis. Fancy heifers and fancy yearlings would sell up to almost any price, but we do not happen to be receiving any in this class just now, we run particularly to the grade of heifers that are selling for the best kinds at \$9.25@10, while the bulk of all heifer stock ranges from \$7@8.50; best mixed yearlings and heifers are selling up to \$10.25. Fancy heavy cows are going to scale at \$7.75@8.50, while the big end of the beefy grades, weighing something over 1,000 lbs., or better, are selling at \$6@7.50, and the medium kinds at \$5@6.

Hog receipts continue very liberal; we had right at 100,000 for the week ending today. The quality this week averaged fair, but the common light unfinished hogs and pigs continue to comprise a large per cent. of the offerings. The market has been active and we have effected prompt clearances, although the price range appears to be 15@25c. under a week ago; the buyers, however, do not agree to this, they claim that, quality considered, the market is not quite as much lower as the prices indicate. The quotations at this writing are: Mixed and butchers, \$9.50@10.05; good heavy, \$10@10.10; rough, \$9@9.50; lights, \$9.40@9.90; uigs, \$7.75@9; bulk, \$9.60@9.95. Common unfinished light hogs and pigs are selling at about 50c. under the regular quotations.

Sheep receipts have been very light in volume this week, we having received only a little over 7,000 head; naturally our clearances have been very prompt. Prices on all grades range high. Ewes are quoted at \$5@8.75, and could be good enough to bring more money. Yearlings, \$9.50@11.25. Lambs have made a record this week. A number of sales in car lots of strictly prime lambs brought \$13.25; this is the market's record for heavy fed lambs. Medium to good lambs are selling at \$9@10; choice lambs up to \$13; the bulk of all sales is close to \$12.50.

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

### Boston.

The country hide market is quiet and naturally there is some easiness. Dealers as a rule are holding fairly strong to old prices, but there are occasional dealers in need of money who are willing to let go with a slight concession. The market on extremes is at 32c. Sales have been made at 31½c. Bufts are held at 26½@27, with little activity. Tanners are waiting. The southern hide market is slightly lower in sympathy with the western market. Offerings in Boston, however, are very few, and counterbids are almost unheard of at present, so that the market stands here as nominal. Far southern are talked 26½@27c. flat; northern southern, ticky, around 29@29½c. Canadians are held at 30@30½c.

The New England calfskin market is so bare of stock that it is impossible to quote prices. Dealers are paying from \$3.75@4 for 5 to 7's at gathering points, and are only accumulating a very small lot from week to week. While tanners are not as anxious for skins as they were, the meagre supplies coming forward are quickly disposed of. Most brokers are quoting calfskins at \$4.25@4.50 for 5 to 7's, \$4.75@5 for 7 to 9's, and \$5.25@5.50 for 9 to 12's.

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DECEMBER 11, 1916.

	Sheep and			
	Beeves.	Calves.	lams.	Hogs.
New York .....	2,536	2,591	1,399	9,626
Jersey City .....	4,506	3,780	17,390	24,837
Central Union .....	2,316	896	6,700	...
Totals .....	9,358	7,267	25,498	33,863
Totals last week .....	9,967	7,156	25,716	34,961



# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

Savannah, Ga.—A. A. Chapin, B. J. Ford and Bernard Thyson are the incorporators of the Forest City Ice Cream Co., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Manteo, N. C.—S. A. Griffin of Manteo, N. C., A. W. Midgett of Elizabeth City, N. C., and A. L. Griffin of Norfolk, Va., have incorporated the Burnside Fish & Farm Product Co. Capital stock, \$20,000.

Rouoke, Va.—The Dutch Dairy & Creamery Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, with C. Ryder as president; John G. Challice, vice president, and L. L. Ryder, secretary and treasurer.

Clymer, N. Y.—The Clymer Milk Producers' Association, Inc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by G. Humphrey, G. Grothers, W. A. Van Erden, Clymer, N. Y.

Jersey City, N. J.—The James Poultry & Egg Co., to deal in poultry, cheese, eggs, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, by Emmett E. James, Falls City, Neb.; Jesse H. Wilson, Atchison, Kas., and Morris H. Nelson, Hoboken, N. J.

New York, N. Y.—The Farm to Home Products Co., Inc., to deal in butter, milk, cheese, livestock, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000. The incorporators are: J. Mayer, 24 West 59th street; E. R. De Castillo, Hotel Ansonia, and G. Van Castell, 550 West 146th street, New York, N. Y.

## ICE NOTES.

Snohomish, Wash.—The Cherry Creamery has been destroyed by fire.

Jellico, Tenn.—The Little Elk Dairy at this point has been destroyed by fire.

Albany, Ga.—An ice cream factory will be established by George Grace and S. A. Price at this point.

Cheraw, S. C.—The establishment of a 20-ton ice factory is interesting L. C. Wanamaker and William Godfrey.

Vera, Fla.—The establishment of an ice plant at this place is being considered by Edward Miranda of Bunnell, Fla.

Dallas, Texas.—The capital stock of the Southern Ice & Utilities Co. has been increased from \$650,000 to \$850,000.

Paragould, Ark.—A cold storage and refrigerating plant will be installed by the Hurt-Heaton Wholesale Grocery Co.

## BUTTER IN COLD STORAGE.

Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture on December 1 from 239 cold storages show that their rooms contained 60,774,859 pounds of creamery butter, as compared with 84,741,182 pounds in 220 storages on November 1. The 189 storages that reported holdings on December 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 58,627,236 pounds as compared with 71,848,767 pounds last year, a difference of 13,221,531 pounds or 18.4 per cent. The reports of 195 storages show that their holdings decreased 23.9 per cent. during November as compared with the decrease of 14 per cent. during October. Last year the holdings decreased 8.5 per cent. during October and decreased 22.2 per cent. during November. As a few cold storages have not responded, this report does not include all holdings.

## EGGS IN COLD STORAGE.

Reports to the United States Department of Agriculture on December 1 from 238 cold storages show that their rooms contained 2,103,869 cases of eggs as compared with 3,984,534 cases in 254 storages on November 1. The 193 storages that reported holdings

of December 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 1,794,740 cases as compared with 2,787,802 cases last year, a difference of 993,062 cases or 35.6 per cent. The reports of 215 storages show that the holdings decreased 40.6 per cent. during November as compared with the decrease of 25.1 per cent. during October. Last year the holdings decreased 20 per cent. during October and 31.2 per cent. during November. As a few cold storages have not responded, this report does not include all holdings.

## MUST PAY FOR DISINFECTING CARS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has dismissed the complaint of Hammond Standish & Company and others against the Michigan Central and other railroads, and approved the assessment of charges upon shippers for disinfecting livestock cars which are used in quarantined areas. The commission held to be reasonable the tariffs of the roads, naming charges for clearings and disinfecting cars carrying interstate shipments of livestock to Detroit, Mich., in compliance with the regulations issued by the Department of Agriculture to prevent the spread of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases, such as the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle. The commission further held that the complainants had failed to sustain

their contention that the charges for cleaning and disinfecting cars are not properly collectible on shipments forwarded to Detroit for immediate slaughter.

Commissioner McChord, writing the decision for the commission, said:

"The complainants attack the tariffs as unlawful on the theory that the cost of the disinfecting service is already included in the transportation rate. It is contended that carriers of livestock are under obligation to furnish clean cars, and that the cost of any service necessary for this purpose is included in the transportation rate. It appears that prior to the regulations and tariffs here under consideration certain Southern cattle cars and cars containing shipments of hogs were cleaned and disinfected at Detroit under Federal regulations without extra charge, and this fact is relied on as tending to support complainants' contention.

"We do not think the fact that a similar service had been for a time performed without charge, with respect to Southern cattle cars and cars containing shipments of hogs, is of particular value as tending to prove that the cost of the service now required is already provided for in the transportation rate. Formerly the service was not so extensive as under the orders and regulations covering the foot-and-mouth disease, which embraced in quarantine a very large part of the Middle Western territory. The fact that a similar service was for a time performed to a limited extent and without extra charge furnishes no good reason why a proper charge may not be imposed when the nature and conditions of the shipment make the service necessary."



## Leaking Ammonia Fumes are deadly as well as costly.

In such emergencies the

### NATIONAL AMMONIA HELMET

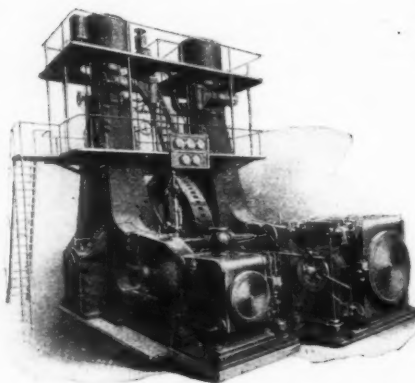
enables the wearer to enter the fumes instantly and safely for repairing leaks or to rescue a fellow workman.

Write for Catalog and Prices.

American-LaFrance Fire Engine Co., Inc.

Branches in  
Principal Cities

Elmira, N. Y.



## WHY not operate your Plant with the highest efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

**Trick Company**  
SWANSEA, ENGLAND  
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1882

New York, N. Y.

Dallas, Texas

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis, Mo.

Atlanta, Ga.

Baltimore, Md.

Los Angeles, Cal.

## Purity Is Essential In Ammonia

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

## BOWER BRAND Anhydrous Ammonia

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

### HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO.,

29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### Specify BOWER BRAND AMMONIA, which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: M. & M. Warehouse Co.  
BALTIMORE: Wernig Moving, Haul. & Stge. Co.  
BOSTON: Finfield, Richardson & Co.; C. P. Duffee.  
BUFFALO: Keystone Warehouse Co.; Hellriegel & Company.  
CHICAGO: Wakem & McLaughlin.  
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.  
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Harry E. Bollinger.  
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.; Newman Brothers, Inc.  
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.  
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.  
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.  
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.  
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.  
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse Branch.  
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.  
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
MILWAUKEE: Union Transfer Company.  
NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co.  
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz; United Warehouse Co., Ltd.

NEW YORK: Rocessier & Hasselacher Chemical Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.  
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Stor. Co.  
PHILADELPHIA: Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.  
PITTSBURGH: Penna. Transfer Co.; Newman Brothers, Inc.; Penna. Brewers Supply Co.  
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.  
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Whse. Co.; Edwin E. Knowles.  
RICHMOND: Bowman Transfer & Stge. Whse. Co.  
RIO DE JANEIRO: F. H. Walter & Co.  
ROCHESTER: Rochester Carting Co.; Shipley Construction & Supply Co.  
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.  
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.; McPheters Whse. Co.  
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.  
SAN FRANCISCO: York-California Construction Co.; Haslett Warehouse Co.  
SAVANNAH: Atlantic Lubricants Co.; Benton Transfer Co.  
SPOKANE: Spokane Transfer Co.  
SEATTLE: York Construction & Supply Co.  
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.; F. W. Babcock.  
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

### ANNUAL B. A. I. REPORT.

(Continued from page 16.)

money to the same end. Perhaps the most important step needed to complete our preparation is for all the States that have not already done so to pass laws, create or improve organizations, and make appropriations for dealing effectively with contagious diseases of animals.

#### Progress Against Hog Cholera.

The report says that progress has been made during the year both in practical field demonstrations for the control of hog cholera by serum immunization and in the improvement of the technique of preparing the serum.

The field work has consisted, as before, of county control investigations, being experiments designed to determine the practicability of eradicating hog cholera from selected sections of the country, and demonstrational and educational work with the object of determining the feasibility of enlisting the aid of the farmers themselves in efforts to combat the disease.

In the county-control investigations 1,814 infected herds, comprising 77,141 hogs, were treated, with a loss of 11,905 animals, or 15.4 per cent. There were 26,174 hogs in these herds showing evidence of disease at the time of treatment.

From these results it is concluded that, in the case of herds affected with hog cholera, the loss after treatment should not exceed 14 or 15 per cent. of the treated hogs, provided the serum alone or the serum and virus is applied promptly after the disease appears. It is well known that without treatment the losses in such herds would average from 80 to 85 per cent. The practical value of this treatment seems therefore to be conclusively established.

#### New Sources of Beef Production.

Concerning plans for stimulating beef production the report says:

The beef-cattle investigations, started in 1904 in cooperation with the Alabama experiment station, were begun in the firm conviction that the South presented opportunities for the extension of the beef-cattle industry which had been overlooked, and that the circumstances which were tending to curtail production in other sections of the country would compel beef production in southern territory.

Although there was comparatively little demand at the time for information of beef production in the South, it was felt that this demand would in time become apparent. Investigations were therefore begun with the idea that by the time definite information on the subject was needed the department would be in a position to furnish it.

The southern territory is now regarded by everyone familiar with the beef-cattle industry

### WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

## Mechanical Refrigeration

Makes competition easier for you

In the Provision Trade, where competition is so keen, Plant economy is an important factor.

This is not a new thought. Doubtless you have struggled with it many times.

But unless you have tried MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION, you have overlooked the biggest factor in the line of economy.

Other Dealers in your line are using MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION with excellent results—many of them on our recommendation and advice.

Modernize your business by installing a Refrigerating Plant—a present-day necessity, if you would keep pace with the times.

Competition has no terrors for the Provisioner whose Store is equipped with MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

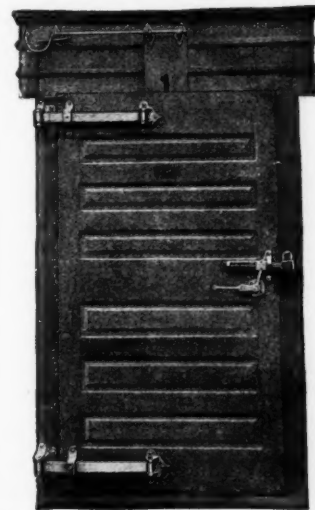
### York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

YORK, PENNA.

## DOORS

For Cold Storage  
and Freezers



Have you ever examined our "JONES" or "NOEQUAL"

type of Door, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive "Jones" Automatic Fastener and "Jones" Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.  
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

as a fruitful field for future development. Breeding herds are being established throughout the South, and the leading beef-cattle breeders' associations are featuring the southern trade; two of them hold sales in cooperation with this department. Cattle from southern herds have won the highest honors in northern show rings, and steers from southern feed lots, after having been properly fattened, now command high prices in northern markets.

Until recently practically all of our beef-cattle work was done in southern territory, south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi. The field has now broadened and work is being carried on also in other sections of the country.

#### MEAT INSPECTION STATISTICS.

The report of the Meat Inspection Division, Dr. R. P. Steddom, Chief, is in part as follows:

The statistics of the Federal meat inspection for the fiscal year 1916 show continued increases in production. More animals were slaughtered under inspection than in any previous year since inspection was begun. There was also a large increase in the amount of meats and meat food products certified for export. The quantities of meats and meat food products processed under bureau supervision shows a very slight decrease, because of the increase in that part of the output shipped as fresh meat.

The quantity of meats condemned on reinspection was less than in any previous year since 1907.

#### Inspection of Domestic Meats.

Inspection was conducted at 875 establishments in 244 cities and towns, as compared with 806 establishments in 247 cities and towns during the preceding fiscal year.

Inspection was begun at 80 establishments and withdrawn from 76 during the year, as compared with 77 and 101, respectively, during the fiscal year 1915. Inspection was withdrawn from 64 establishments because of the discontinuance of slaughtering or of interstate business, from 7 for failure to comply with the department's requirements, from 4 by request, and 1 establishment was consolidated with another.

The ante-mortem inspections, as given in the following table, show a decrease in the number of sheep inspected and an increase for each of the other species, the increase in the total inspections being 7 per cent. over the preceding year.

#### Ante-mortem Inspection of Animals.

	Passed.	Sus- pected.*	Con- demned.†	Total inspected.
Cattle .....	7,337,711	73,741	94	7,411,546
Calves .....	2,038,251	3,758	159	2,042,168
Sheep .....	12,018,634	3,338	6	12,021,978
Goats .....	180,639	132	4	180,775
Swine .....	40,506,775	127,676	11,864	40,644,655
Total .....	62,082,010	210,645	11,867	62,304,522

\*This term is used to designate animals found or suspected of being unfit for food on ante-mortem inspection, most of which are afterwards slaughtered under special supervision, the final disposal being determined on post-mortem inspection.

†For additional condemnations see succeeding tables.

The post-mortem inspections show an increase of 7 per cent. over those of the fiscal year 1915 and an increase of 13.4 per cent. over the average for the preceding nine years. While there was a decrease of nearly a million in the number of sheep, there was an increase in all other species, amounting in swine to 11.3 per cent. over 1915, which was the largest previous swine-slaughtering year since Federal inspection was begun.

#### Post-mortem Inspection of Animals.

	Passed.	Condemned.	Total.
Cattle .....	7,346,709	57,579	7,404,288
Calves .....	2,041,341	6,681	2,048,022
Sheep .....	11,970,800	15,057	11,985,857
Goats .....	179,693	963	180,656
Swine .....	40,287,092	195,107	40,482,199
Total .....	61,826,304	275,387	62,101,691

(Tables are also given to show the diseases and conditions for which condemnations were made.)

The following table shows the total condemnations on ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection combined:

#### Summary of condemnations:

	Animals or Carcasses.	Parts.
Cattle .....	57,673	188,915
Calves .....	6,840	1,988
Sheep .....	15,063	1,007
Goats .....	667	161
Swine .....	206,711	546,290
Total .....	286,954	738,361

In addition to the foregoing, the carcasses of 61,991 animals found dead or in a dying condition were tanked, as follows: Cattle, 1,827; calves, 1,434; sheep, 5,167; goats, 154; swine, 53,409.

The inspection of meats and meat food products prepared and processed under the supervision of bureau employees is shown in the following table. This is a record of work done and not a statement of the actual quantity of products prepared. The same product is sometimes duplicated by being reported in the different stages of preparation under more than one heading.

Meat and meat food products prepared and processed under inspection:

	Pounds.
Placed in cure—Beef .....	171,438,037
Pork .....	2,922,380,755
All other .....	2,571,739
Sausage chopped .....	565,047,281
Canned product—Beef .....	132,249,254
Pork .....	26,651,409
All other .....	5,299,385
Sterilized product—Beef .....	4,799,570
Pork .....	8,847,245
All other .....	8,800
Meat extract .....	723,479
Steam and kettle rendered lard .....	1,174,350,650
Leaf lard .....	21,547,592
Neutral lard .....	81,971,683
Lard oil .....	5,269,049
Lard stearin .....	4,175,767
Lard Compound .....	10,380,896
Compound-lard substitute .....	386,375,898
Baker's compound .....	487,327
Oleo stock and edible tallow .....	68,587,095
Oleo oil .....	145,653,666
Oleo stearin .....	72,806,678
Oleomargarin .....	151,332,673
Miscellaneous products .....	1,511,157,863
Total weight .....	7,474,093,841

The quantity of meat and meat food products condemned on reinspection because of having become sour, tainted, putrid, unclean, rancid, or otherwise unwholesome, was as follows: Beef, 6,920,972 pounds; pork, 10,818,148 pounds; mutton, 114,741 pounds; veal, 42,412 pounds; goat meat, 1,094 pounds; total, 17,897,367 pounds.

Market inspection was continued at 44 cities, the same number as in the preceding year. This inspection is conducted at the public markets of these cities in order that interstate deliveries may be made in accordance with the Federal meat-inspection law and regulations.

#### Meat Products Certified for Export.

For the export of meat and meat food products there were issued 124,694 certificates, covering 510,198,401 pounds of beef and beef products, 1,373,321,186 pounds of pork and pork products, and 12,344,349 pounds of mutton, a total of 1,895,863,936 pounds. This is an increase of 36 per cent. over the fiscal year 1915 and an increase of 110 per cent. over the fiscal year 1914.

In addition there were issued 752 certificates covering the export of 10,335,646 pounds of inedible animal products.

#### Exemption from Inspection.

The provisions of the meat-inspection law requiring inspection do not apply to animals slaughtered by farmers on the farm nor to retail butchers and dealers. The department

requires that such butchers and dealers, in order to ship meat and meat food products in interstate commerce, shall first obtain certificates of exemption, but no such requirement is made of farmers.

The number of exemption certificates outstanding at the close of the fiscal year was 2,395, an increase of 265 over the preceding year. During the year 156 certificates were canceled, 130 on account of the dealers retiring from business or ceasing to make interstate shipments, and 26 for violation of the regulations. In some cases the certificates were reissued when the business was resumed or when the insanitary conditions had been corrected.

During the fiscal year 79,629 shipments were made by retail dealers and butchers holding certificates of exemption, as compared with 84,769 shipments in the fiscal year 1915. The shipments of the year covered products as shown in the following table:

	Number.	Pounds.
Beef, carcasses (1,724 quarters) .....	431	191,971
Calves, carcasses .....	41,048	3,964,660
Sheep, carcasses .....	2,155	93,910
Swine, carcasses .....	1,684	173,751
Beef, fresh .....		1,625,823
Veal, fresh .....		337,126
Mutton, fresh .....		491,150
Pork, fresh .....		328,231
Cured meats .....		577,139
Lard .....		60,113
Sausage .....		140,830
Miscellaneous (scrapple, tripe, head cheese, etc.) .....		48,931
Total .....	45,318	8,033,635

During the fiscal year 89,579 interstate shipments were made of meats and meat food products from animals slaughtered by farmers on the farm, as compared with 78,026 shipments during the fiscal year 1915. The following table shows the products covered by these shipments:

	Number.	Pounds.
Beef, carcasses (4,104 quarters) .....	1,026	403,058
Calves, carcasses .....	102,847	11,734,637
Sheep, carcasses .....	7,771	284,285
Swine, carcasses .....	23,730	2,547,870
Beef, fresh .....		17,911
Veal, fresh .....		100,838
Mutton, fresh .....		2,707
Pork, fresh .....		192,075
Cured meats .....		1,018,283
Lard .....		231,117
Sausage .....		134,898
Miscellaneous (scrapple, tripe, head cheese, etc.) .....		41,176
Total .....	135,374	16,708,855

(Continued on next page.)

#### MEAT INSPECTION FOR URUGUAY.

The President of Uruguay has recommended to the general assembly the creation of a department of livestock, to operate under the Ministry of Industries. Some of the officials of the new department would be appointed by the Government, and others would be named by the Rural Association of Uruguay and the Agronomical Institute. The President outlines the need for a central organization to direct the livestock industry, thus combining in one department the various offices in charges of inspection, animal diseases, marks and brands, and import and export requirements. The proposed law, which is published in the Diario Oficial of October 20, indicates the important position held by the livestock industry in Uruguay.



# FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

## AMMONIA FOR SKATING RINK.

A mammoth new skating palace has been built at St. Louis called the Winter Garden. It has an immense area of floor space which has to be cooled to make a good skating surface. Brine is used in the piping and the ammonia in the refrigerating plant that cools the brine that freezes all this water and keeps it frozen is National ammonia. The National Ammonia Company of St. Louis has the contract and has been carrying it out with the greatest satisfaction, the quality of National ammonia being well known.

## HIGHEST PRICES FOR BEEF CATTLE.

At the International Live Stock Exposition held at Chicago last week Wilson & Company bought the highest-priced carload of cattle ever sold at the Chicago Union Stock Yards. The cattle in question were the grand champion carload lot fed by Ed. P. Hall, of Mechanicsville, Ill., 15 head of Aberdeen Angus yearlings of an average weight of 1,146 pounds per head; making a total weight to the carload of 17,200 pounds. The cattle were bid in at auction by Wilson & Company at 28c. a pound, a price which broke all records, the previous high record being 17c. per pound. The price made the cattle average \$321.08 a head, and the total cost of the carload was \$4,816. The cattle were bought for the use of the Congress Hotel, Chicago, who make a feature of serving the highest-priced beef on record. At the 1913 show the record carload lot brought \$13.25 per hundred.

## MOTOR WAGON FOR EVERY RETAILER.

"There is hardly any excuse for a merchant, no matter how small, to continue with his old horse delivery. The motor wagons cost little more than a good horse and wagon, they eat nothing when not in use, and when in operation will do four times the work in any kind of weather," said W. C. Hunter, president of the Hudford Company.

"The easy payment plan, made possible by the recent organization of a company for this specific purpose, puts a motor vehicle within reach of every storekeeper. The actual cost of operation of a Hudford, taken from a number of trucks in use, is 9.5 cents per mile, against 18.4 for a one-horse rig and 28.7 for a two-horse team.

"We are operating under the Guarantee Securities Company's credit plan, and it is working out splendidly; it gives the purchaser an opportunity to put a Hudford into service at a very small initial outlay," added Mr. Hunter.

## MOTOR TRUCKS IN BAD WEATHER.

"The memory of last winter's trying experiences is causing many business men to substitute motor vehicles for horses right now," said I. L. Kohn, of the Crown Motors Corporation, metropolitan distributors of the Kissel Kar, in discussing the unprecedented demand for commercial trucks. "While it is now pretty generally recognized that mechanical power is more economical, dependable and satisfactory than animal power, some will cling to the old way of delivery

until a costly personal lesson prompts them to act.

"Such costly personal lessons were common during the unusually severe weather of last winter. Thousands of good horses were permanently disabled and tens of thousands were unable to give service much of the time, due to the elements. This brought great losses to horse owners that would have been saved had motor trucks been used instead. These men do not propose to have another such demonstration of the incapacity and limitations of horses. Therefore they are buying trucks."

## ANNUAL B. A. I. REPORT.

(Continued from page 34.)

### Inspection of Imported Meats.

The following table shows the inspection of imported meats and meat food products for the fiscal year, and indicates a decrease of 55 per cent. as compared with the fiscal year 1915:

Country of origin.	Beef. Pounds.	Other meats. Pounds.	Cured and canned meats. Pounds.	Other products. Pounds.	Total weight. Pounds.
Argentina .....	61,414,468	20,156,442	751,186	537,087	82,859,183
Australia .....	.....	.....	94,404	17,876	112,280
Brazil .....	7,040,084	.....	3,600	.....	7,044,284
Canada .....	10,170,911	2,385,058	1,997,539	611,863	14,775,371
Mexico .....	1,301,192	.....	.....	.....	1,301,192
New Zealand .....	.....	.....	6,347	.....	6,347
Uruguay .....	2,944,972	782,678	59,889	167,006	3,834,545
Other countries .....	11,776	98	240,313	229,087	481,274
Total .....	82,884,003	23,324,276	2,743,278	1,562,919	110,514,476

The following statement shows the condemnations of imported meats and the amount refused entry on account of lack of foreign certificates or other failure to comply with the regulations:

	Condemned Pounds	Refused entry Pounds
Beef .....	283,448	104,807
Veal .....	914	.....
Mutton .....	1,923	.....
Pork .....	11,991	9,100
Total .....	298,276	113,907

### Inspections for Navy and Government Branches.

By request inspections of meat and meat food products, to determine whether they conformed to the specifications, have been made during the year for certain branches of the Government, as follows: For the Navy 14,016,818 pounds were inspected, of which 471,464 pounds failed to come up to the requirements. For the Army 86,874 pounds were inspected and all passed. For the Interior Department (Office of Indian Affairs) 211,157 pounds were inspected, of which 6,378 pounds were rejected. For the Alaskan Engineering Commission 21,307 pounds were inspected, of which 1,500 pounds were rejected.

### Meat-Inspection Laboratories.

In the laboratories maintained for the meat-inspection samples of all meat-food products prepared at establishments where Federal inspection is maintained have been analyzed to determine whether they were properly labeled or contained any harmful substance. Samples of the various materials used in the curing and preparation of meat and products, such as water and spices, and samples of materials such as inks and insect and rodent exterminators intended for use in or around official establishments were also examined, and permission for their use was based upon the results of such examinations.

Samples to the number of 55,423 were analyzed, of which 54,681 were domestic and 742 imported products. This represents an increase of approximately 20,000. Eighteen hundred and forty-four samples were found not to be in accordance with the regulations. Water supplies from 433 sources were examined, 53 of which were condemned for use in the preparation of meat products.

The scarcity of salt-peter has necessitated the use of Chile salt-peter (sodium nitrate) as a substitute in the curing of meats. Since borax commonly occurs as an impurity in crude Chile salt-peter, considerable attention was given to the sampling and examining of samples of this material. A large number of samples of this sort were found to contain borax and were rejected for use in the curing of meats.

Very few samples of meat food products

Fresh and refrigerated meats.	Cured and canned meats.	Other products.	Total weight.
Beef. Pounds.	Other meats. Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
61,414,468	20,156,442	751,186	82,859,183
.....	.....	94,404	112,280
7,040,084	.....	3,600	7,044,284
10,170,911	2,385,058	1,997,539	14,775,371
1,301,192	.....	.....	1,301,192
.....	.....	6,347	6,347
2,944,972	782,678	59,889	3,834,545
11,776	98	240,313	481,274
82,884,003	23,324,276	2,743,278	110,514,476

were found to contain prohibited preservatives that had been intentionally added. In cases where preservatives were encountered their presence was usually found to have been due to the use of a curing mixture containing the preservative as an impurity. The most apparent violations of the regulations as disclosed by the examination of samples of meat food products consisted in improper labeling, while the more common causes of condemnation of fats and oils were rancidity and acidity. The examination of spices, condiments, and gelatins showed that great improvement has been made in the quality of these materials.

## KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished.

The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication, he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering, and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York.

# Chicago Section

## TWO CHAMPIONS.

[This little story is about two champs—admitted to be by all who know—Frank J. Sullivan and "California Favorite."]

The International Live Stock Exposition of 1916 was a grand success financially, and in every other sense; notably, however, in respect to improved prize livestock, and more notably the record-breaking prices obtained for all classes of livestock sold. The most notable was the sale at auction, in keen competition, of the grand champion steer "California Favorite," to Frank J. Sullivan, president of the Sullivan Packing Company, Detroit, Mich., at \$1.75 per pound.

This "baby" beef weighed 1,130 pounds and cost Sullivan \$1,977.50 net; gross we will not even estimate. Anyhow, the price of choice cuts from this steer should run these "high cost of living" guys out of gas.

This is the world's record price paid for a steer to be killed for Christmas beef.

There is a little sentiment attached to the purchase of "California Favorite" by Frank J. Sullivan. Frank's father and the founder of the Sullivan Packing Company—the late James Sullivan—was in his day one of the cleverest livestock men identified with the packinghouse end of the business, and for several years had expressed a desire to buy the grand champion steer at one of the International shows. Frank, with this in mind figured now is the time to carry out his father's long-cherished desire and acted promptly and determinedly. He was there to buy that steer at any cost, and bought it.

California Favorite was shipped to Detroit last Sunday, along with eight carloads of choice cattle for the Sullivan Packing Company's Christmas trade. The champion will be exhibited alive at the opening of the Sullivan Packing Company's new plant, along with other prize cattle, dressed. The opening is December 17.

"California Favorite" is a cross between a Hereford sire and a shorthorn dam, both of pedigreed lineage. He is about 14 months old and was "fitted" by Alex McDonald, a well-known "fitter" of blooded show cattle.

The grand champion was never fed a grain of corn; followed a nurse cow, and then was fed three times a day on a ration of two parts barley, one part oats, and one part

bran and alfalfa hay. Senor Carlos Duggan of Buenos Aires was the judge, and hesitated not a second in pronouncing "California Favorite" the peer of the show.

Board of Trade memberships are in good demand around \$7,500 net.

The "best dressers" at the Stock Show were the prize cattle, hogs and sheep.

Show lambs costing from 14 to 23 cents dressed from 51 to 55 per cent.



FRANK J. SULLIVAN,  
President Sullivan Packing Co., Detroit.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, December 9, 1916, averaged: Domestic beef, 10.27 cents per pound.

R. W. Young, for a number of years general manager of the Weir & Craig Manufacturing Company, has resigned and will shortly go into business on his own account. Mr. Young is well and favorably known in the packing trade.

The champion steer of the great International Livestock Exposition was sold at auction and knocked down to the Sullivan Packing Company of Detroit, Mich., at \$1.75 per pound. Now will you be good? Ford hasn't much on Sullivan.

Packers bought fat Show cattle at from 15½ cents to 28 cents per pound, which dressed from 64.50 to 67.25 per cent. Most all the Chicago packers bought some; Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and the Independent Packing Company were the largest buyers.

W. L. Gregson writes to The National Provisioner of the provision situation as follows: "More hogs and less trade were the outstanding features of the week in pork product. Domestic demand is decreasing daily, and especially on the high-priced articles, and what foreign trade is left is spasmodic and uncertain, at least for the present or near future. Hog prices have not gone down as fast as some of the cuts, but we think that condition will remedy itself in the near future, as slaughtering and labor capacity have limits and the hog movement promises to keep on a large scale all winter. The speculative branch of the trade has shown a much more venturesome attitude on the deferred deliveries than the conservative cash handlers, and we judge the latter will be slow buyers unless price levels become much lower."

W. G. Press & Company say: "Packers seem to want the hogs, no matter how plentiful they are, and any very serious break in hogs, in face of the present good demand for hog products, is not likely. After January 1 the East will be better buyers in our market, as Ohio and Indiana, States that supply the East with hogs in the early packing season, usually ship the big end of their crop by January 1. Wisconsin also markets hogs early and will have less hogs to ship after January 1. While we do not expect any let-up in the liberal receipts, the Eastern buying after January 1 and less hogs coming from Wisconsin usually creates a stronger market, and unless there be a big let-up in the demand for hog products, we do not look for any break in hog values. The ending of the war would create a big demand for lard from Germany and prices would advance sharply, but peace talk is one thing and the actual making of peace is another. We think that the opportunity for peace is quite as remote today as it ever was. The future provision market will, of course, be influenced from time to time with peace talk and while this agitation is going on, the forecasting of the market is impossible."

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren  
**HENSCHEN & McLAREN**  
Architects  
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.  
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE  
CONSTRUCTION.

**J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.**  
Greases, Tallows, Oils  
Stearines  
Tankage, Bones, Hoghair  
Consignments Solicited  
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG  
**GARDNER & LINDBERG**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,  
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,  
Investigations.  
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

**CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.**  
Expert Assistance  
CHEMISTS BACTERIOLOGISTS  
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly  
contracts solicited.  
608 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

**PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.**  
—ENGINEERS—  
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGE  
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Wm. H. Knehan, Associate Engr.

Cable Address Pacarco

**John Agar Co.**  
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.  
**Packers and Commission**  
**Slaughterers**  
**Beef, Pork and Mutton**  
Members of the American Meat  
Packers' Association.

**DOES** your engineer run **YOUR** refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for **YOUR** interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis **OTHER** than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

## Anhydrous **SUPREME** Ammonia

**"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"**

Fill your requirements.

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

**SUPREME** means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

**MORRIS & COMPANY**

**Chicago, U. S. Yards**

**HUDFORD**  
**ONE-TON TRUCK \$725**  
No Extras. Complete  
**HUDFORD CO. of N. Y.**

### THE BEST LIGHT DELIVERY TRUCK ON THE MARKET

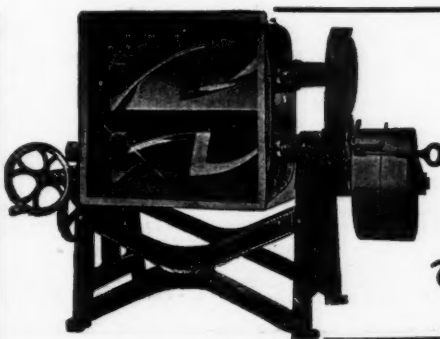
Merchants appreciate the small upkeep and the reliability of the Ford Car, with Hudford One-Ton Unit attached. Your old Ford can be converted for \$380, all complete.

DELIVERY BODIES FOR FORDS AND HUDFORDS  
SALESROOM AND SERVICE STATION  
1700 B'way. Corner 54th Street New York

**WE** are in the market at all times, for all kinds of raw material, suitable for the manufacture of dried sausage and canned meats.

**Baker Packing Co.**  
4856-4864 So. Halsted St.  
Chicago

Established 1877  
**W. G. PRESS & CO.**  
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago  
**PORK LARD SHORTRIBS**  
*For Future Delivery*  
**GRAIN** Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**



**WHEN THINKING** of a meat mixer think of the satisfaction and long service had from the

**Lynn-Superior Mixer**

The original double-arm tilting machine. Imitated but not equaled.

Ask your dealer or write for a list of users in your vicinity.

**The Lynn-Superior Co.**  
Cincinnati, Ohio

### CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

**Beef and Pork Packers**

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS**  
**CHICAGO**

### IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Double Refined

**Nitrate of Soda**

Guaranteed to Meet B. A. I. Requirements

Plants at Chauncey, New York, and San Francisco, Calif.

**The National Supply & Equipment Co.**

Peoples Gas Bldg. Chicago



## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 4.....	30,423	2,477	50,301	30,208
Tuesday, Dec. 5.....	9,887	4,181	41,043	15,068
Wednesday, Dec. 6.....	17,465	2,444	58,333	23,805
Thursday, Dec. 7.....	6,430	2,187	57,606	19,287
Friday, Dec. 8.....	3,319	1,000	50,436	11,097
Saturday, Dec. 9.....	896	55	24,856	5,371
Total last week.....	68,420	12,413	297,275	104,836
Previous week.....	50,310	6,591	240,953	77,101
Cor. week, 1915.....	67,779	6,590	286,818	93,122
Cor. week, 1914.....	50,085	5,694	200,801	104,978

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 4.....	4,982	200	12,770
Tuesday, Dec. 5.....	2,811	131	8,173
Wednesday, Dec. 6.....	4,895	217	7,563
Thursday, Dec. 7.....	3,537	239	10,528
Friday, Dec. 8.....	2,389	116	13,314
Saturday, Dec. 9.....	592	55	7,065
Total last week.....	19,206	803	59,143
Previous week.....	15,538	538	34,243
Cor. week, 1915.....	11,111	319	47,959
Cor. week, 1914.....	10,764	364	42,928

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Dec. 9, 1916.....	2,534,002	8,414,982	4,129,286
Same period, 1915.....	2,121,296	6,919,105	3,300,653
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:			
Week ending Dec. 9, 1916.....		982,000	
Previous week.....		766,000	
Corresponding week, 1915.....		879,000	
Corresponding week, 1914.....		558,000	
Total year to date.....		28,348,000	
Same period, 1915.....		24,359,000	
Same period, 1914.....		21,575,000	

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Dec. 9, 1916.....	196,800	770,000	278,400
Previous week.....	162,200	643,900	185,000
Same period, 1915.....	191,600	705,900	238,000
Same period, 1914.....	163,500	437,000	213,000
Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to Dec. 9, and the same period a year ago:			
1916.....	8,729,000	7,543,000	
1915.....	23,179,000	18,932,000	
1914.....	11,000,000	10,537,000	

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending Dec. 9, 1916:
Armour & Co.....	44,200
Swift & Co.....	32,500
Wilson & Co.....	23,200
Morris & Co.....	21,500
Hammond Co.....	16,900
Western P. Co.....	19,200
Anglo-American.....	13,500
Independent P. Co.....	11,400
Boyd-Lundham.....	11,600
Roberts & Oake.....	8,600
Brennan P. Co.....	7,300
Miller & Hart.....	5,000
Others.....	24,900
Totals.....	240,100
Total last week.....	199,100
Total corresponding week, 1915.....	239,900
Total corresponding week, 1914.....	171,100

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$10.15	\$9.75	\$8.75	\$12.45
Previous week.....	10.30	9.55	8.30	12.15
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.40	6.40	6.10	9.05
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.85	7.10	5.25	8.05
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.25	7.75	4.95	7.65
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.90	7.42	4.35	7.80
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.80	6.15	3.45	5.70
Cor. week, 1910.....	5.85	7.62	3.75	5.95

\*Record.

## CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$10.75@12.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	9.50@11.75
Fair to good steers.....	8.00@10.35
Range steers.....	7.50@ 8.50
Stockers and feeders.....	6.50@ 7.40
Good to choice heifers.....	7.00@ 8.75
Fair to good cows.....	5.50@ 7.25
Butcher bulls.....	6.00@ 7.15
Canners.....	3.00@ 4.65

Cutters.....	4.50@ 5.30
Bologna bulls.....	5.75@ 6.75
Good to prime calves.....	12.00@13.00
Heavy calves.....	9.00@11.50

## HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$9.60@10.00
Fair to fancy light.....	9.50@10.00
Medium wt. butchers, 200-250 lbs.....	9.75@10.15
Prime heavy wt. butchers, 240-400 lbs.....	9.85@10.25
Heavy mixed packing.....	9.30@ 9.75
Rough heavy mixed packing.....	9.00@ 9.40
Pigs, fair to good.....	7.25@ 8.50
Stags (subject to 80 lbs. dockage).....	9.50@10.40

## SHEEP.

Yearlings.....	\$10.25@11.50
Fair to choice ewes.....	8.00@ 9.00
Wethers, fair to choice.....	8.00@ 9.75
Western lambs.....	12.00@13.00
Feeding lambs.....	10.35@11.25
Native lambs.....	12.00@13.10

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$27.85
January.....	26.75	27.25	26.75	27.00
May.....	25.95	26.40	25.92	26.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	16.27	16.47	16.25	16.47
January.....	16.00	16.20	15.95	16.17
May.....	15.97	16.20	15.95	16.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	14.00	14.02	14.00	14.00
May.....	14.10	14.30	14.10	14.27

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	27.90	27.90	27.40	27.40
January.....	27.15	27.15	26.65	26.65
May.....	26.40	26.40	26.10	26.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	16.52	16.52	16.17	16.17
January.....	16.25	16.32	15.55	15.70
May.....	16.25	16.27	15.70	15.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	14.07	14.07	13.80	13.80
May.....	14.32	14.35	14.12	14.17

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	26.65	26.72	26.25	26.72
May.....	26.10	26.22	25.90	26.17
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	16.17	16.72	16.17	16.72
January.....	15.70	16.30	15.60	16.25
May.....	15.67	16.27	15.50	16.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	13.67	13.87	13.65	13.87
May.....	14.10	14.25	14.00	14.22

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	26.60	26.70	26.57	26.70
May.....	26.15	26.30	26.05	26.17
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	16.40	16.75	16.40	16.72
January.....	16.10	16.20	16.00	16.02
May.....	16.10	16.25	15.95	16.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	13.80	13.90	13.75	13.85
May.....	14.10	14.22	14.10	14.20

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	27.60	27.60	27.60	27.60
January.....	26.87	26.87	26.85	26.85
May.....	26.30	26.45	26.20	26.32
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	16.70	16.72	16.50	16.50
January.....	16.02	16.12	15.95	15.97
May.....	16.00	16.17	16.00	16.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	13.95	13.95	13.85	13.85
May.....	14.22	14.27	14.15	14.20

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1916.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	27.60	27.40	27.00	27.05
May.....	26.60	26.80	26.50	26.75

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	16.65	16.82	16.65	16.80
January.....	16.15	16.37	16.05	16.30
May.....	16.15	16.37	16.07	16.30
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	13.90	14.07	13.90	14.00
May.....	14.25	14.45	14.25	14.37

†Bid. ‡Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@28
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	12	@14
Corned Ribs.....	11	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	12	@12½
Round Steaks.....	18	@25
Round Roasts.....	18	@25
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	14	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@12½
Rollad Roast.....	16	@18

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	22	@25
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	18	@20
Legs, fancy.....	22	@25
Stew.....	14	@14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	12	@14
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	25	@28
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	16	@20
Stew.....	12½	@14
Shoulders.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	16	@20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@28
Shoulder Chops.....	10	@18

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	16	@18
Pork Chops.....	18	@20
Pork Shoulders.....	16	@16
Pork Tenders.....	14	@18
Pork Butts.....	18	@18
Spare Ribs.....	14	@14
Hocks.....	11	@12½
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	16	@16

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@16
Legs.....	20	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	18	@20
Cutlets.....	18	@25
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	@30

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	@12
Tallow.....	@ 4
Bones, per cwt.....	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	@ 45
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (deerskins).....	@75
Klips.....	@35

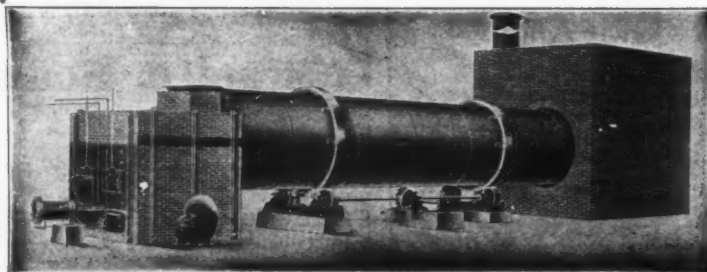
## STERNE &amp; SON CO.

## Just Brokers

Tallow, Grease, Stearine  
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils  
Postal Tel Bldg. Chicago

Watch Page 48  
for  
Business Chances

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



## Economical Efficient Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal  
and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.  
68 William St., - - New York

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers.	14 1/2 @ 15 1/4
Good native steers.	13 1/2 @ 14
Native steers, medium	12 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Heifers, good	11 @ 12
Cows	8 1/2 @ 11
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 17 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	@ 12 1/2

## Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.	@ 35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.	@ 32
Steer Loin, No. 1.	@ 29
Steer Short Loin, No. 1.	@ 23
Steer Loin, No. 2.	@ 18
Steer Short Loin, No. 2.	@ 25 1/2
Cow Loin	10 1/2 @ 14
Cow Short Loin	12 1/2 @ 16
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	@ 20
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@ 13
Strip Loin, No. 3.	@ 16
Strip Loin, No. 1.	@ 12
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	@ 20
Steer Ribs, No. 2.	@ 15
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	@ 16
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	12 1/2 @ 13
Cow Ribs, No. 3.	@ 10
Rolls	13 @ 14
Steer Round, No. 1.	@ 13
Steer Round, No. 2.	@ 10
Cow Round	@ 10
Flank Steak	@ 14
Rump Butts	@ 12
Steer Chucks, No. 1.	@ 12
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	@ 11
Cow Chucks	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@ 10 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 11
Medium Plates	@ 10
Briskets, No. 1.	@ 13 1/2
Briskets, No. 2.	@ 11
Shoulder Clods	@ 13 1/2
Steer Navel Ends	10 @ 10 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	7 1/2 @ 8
Fore Shanks	@ 7
Hind Shanks	@ 6
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 12
Trimnings	@ 9 1/2

## Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	7 1/2 @ 8
Hearts	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Tongues	@ 17
Sweetbreads	22 @ 25
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 @ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	@ 7 1/2
Livers	6 1/2 @ 9
Kidneys, per lb.	@ 6 1/2

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.	11 @ 13 1/2
Light Carcass	@ 17
Good Carcass	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Good Saddle	@ 18
Medium Rack	@ 13
Good Rack	@ 14 1/2

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8 @ 8 1/2
Sweetbreads	40 @ 85
Calf Livers	21 @ 24
Heads, each	@ 25

## Lamb.

Good Caul Lamb	@ 16
Round Dressed Lamb	@ 18
Saddles, Caul	@ 18
R. D. Lamb Fores.	@ 15
Caul Lamb Fores.	@ 14
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 21
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20 @ 21
Lamb Tongues, per lb.	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@ 20

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 13
Good Sheep	@ 14 1/2
Medium Saddle	@ 14
Good Saddle	@ 16
Good Fores	@ 13
Medium Rack	@ 12
Mutton Legs	@ 16
Mutton Loin	@ 10
Mutton Stew	@ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 4
Sheep Heads, each	@ 10

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	14 @ 15
Pork Loin	@ 14 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 17
Tenderloins	@ 24
Spare Ribs	@ 11
Butts	@ 13 1/2
Hocks	@ 11
Trimnings	@ 13 1/2
Extra Lean Trimnings	@ 10 1/2
Tails	@ 9 1/2
Snouts	@ 7 1/2
Pigs' Feet	@ 8
Pigs' Heads	@ 8
Blade Bones	@ 9
Blade Meat	@ 9 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 13 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	@ 4
Skinless Shoulders	@ 13 1/2
Pork Hearts	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	@ 7 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 16 1/2
Slip Bones	@ 9
Tail Bones	@ 8
Brains	7 1/2 @ 8
Backfat	@ 16
Hams	@ 18
Cals	@ 14

## Sausage.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 12
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	@ 12
Choice Bologna	@ 15
Frankfurters	@ 11 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	@ 16
Tongue	@ 14 1/2
Minced Sausage	@ 19 1/2
New England Sausage	@ 19 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@ 16
Special Compressed Sausage	@ 25
Herliner Sausage	@ 14 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	@ 15 1/2
Polish Sausage	@ 12 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	@ 15 1/2
Country Sausage, fresh	@ 16 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 15
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 15 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	@ 28 1/2
Luncheon Roll	@ 20 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	@ 15
Jellied Roll	@ 18

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	@ 28 1/2
German Salami	@ 28 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	@ 25
Holsteiner	@ 20 1/2
Mettwurst	@ 24
Farmer	@ 24

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kitta	@ 1.80
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.35 @ 0.15
Pork link, kitta	@ 2.25
Pork links, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.90 @ 11.55
Polish sausage, kitta	@ 2.25
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.90 @ 11.55
Frankfurts, kitta	@ 2.15
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.90 @ 11.25
Blood sausage, kitta	@ 1.50
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.35 @ 9.15
Liver sausage, kitta	@ 1.80
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.35 @ 9.15
Head cheese, kitta	@ 1.80
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.35 @ 9.15

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$12.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	13.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	15.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	20.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 dos. to case	Per doz. \$2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 dos. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 dos. to case	14.50
No. 14, 1/2 dos. to case	41.50

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-os. jars, 1 dos. in box	Per doz. \$2.85
4-os. jars, 1 dos. in box	5.70
8-os. jars, 1/2 dos. in box	10.75
16-os. jars, 1/4 dos. in box	20.00

## BARELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Prime Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@ 26.00
Plate Beef	@ 25.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 25.00
Mess Beef	@ 25.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@ 25.00
Rump Butts	@ 23.50
Mess Pork	@ 33.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 33.00
Family Back Pork	@ 32.00
Bean Pork	@ 30.00

## LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@ 19
Pure lard	@ 18 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	@ 15 1/2
Lard, compound	@ 15 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 1.09
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@ 1.84
Barrels, 1/2 over tierces, half barrels, 1/2 over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	@ 1.84

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	15 1/2 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	10 1/2 @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16 @ 22 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/2 @ 18 1/2

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 17 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 17 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 17 1/2
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@ 15 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 15 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 15 1/2
Extra Short Clears	@ 15 1/2
Extra Short Ribs	@ 15 1/2
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	@ 17
Butts	@ 14 1/2
Bacon meats, 1 1/2 c. more.	

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@ 20 1/2
Hams, 18 lbs., avg.	@ 20 1/2
Skinned Hams	@ 21
Cals, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@ 15 1/2
Cals, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 15 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@ 17
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	25 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	@ 19
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@ 19 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@ 17
Dried Beef Sets.	@ 30

Dried Beef Insides	@ 33 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 29 1/4
Dried Beef Outlets	@ 29 1/4
Regd. Boiled Ham	@ 28
Smoked Boiled Ham	@ 29
Boiled Cals	@ 21
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 33
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@ 21

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	@ 13
Beef exports, rounds	@ 20
Beef middles, per set	@ 40
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 7 1/2
Beef wensands	@ 7 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 60
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 80
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 50
Hog middles, per set	@ 15
Hog bungs, export	@ 16
Hog bungs, large	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 6
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 3
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 6
Imported wide sheep casings	
Imported medium wide sheep casings	
Imported medium sheep casings	

\*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.50 @ 3.85
Hoof meal, per unit	3.40 @ 3.50
Concentrated tankage, ground	3.30 @ 3.35
Ground tankage, 11%	3.75 @ 3.80
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	3.50 @ 3.60
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	3.10 @ 3.20
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	28.00 @ 30.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	28.00 @ 29.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	23.00 @ 23.50

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No 1, per ton	100.00 @ 175.00
Horns, black, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00
Horns, striped, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00
Horns, white, per ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thin bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	110.00 @ 120.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00 @ 40.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@ 16.77 1/2
Prime steam, loose	16.47
Leaf	@ 16
Compound	@ 14 1/2
Neutral lard	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Tallow	10 1/2 @ 11
Grease, yellow	10 1/2 @ 11
Grease, A white	12 @ 12 1/2

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	20 @ 21
Oleo oil, No. 2	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Oleo stock	18 @ 20
Lined, bbls.	@ 21
Corn oil, loose	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Soya bean oil	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2

## TALLOW.

Edible	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Prime Country	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Packers' Prime	11 1/2 @ 12
Packers' No. 1	11 @ 11 1/2
Packers' No. 2	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	12 @ 12 1/2
White, "A"	11 1/2 @ 12
White, "B"	10 1/2 @ 11
Bone	@ 11
Crackling	@ 11
House	10 @ 10 1/2
Yellow	10 @ 10 1/2
Brown	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	53 @ 55
Glycerine, dynamite	52 1/2 @ 53
Glycerine, crude soap	38 @ 38
Glycerine, candle	37 @ 40

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	52 1/2 @ 53
P. S. Y., soap grade	50 @ 51
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 82 @ 85% f. a.	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.25 @ 1.30
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.30 @ 1.35
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.50 @ 1.52 1/2
Red oak lard tierces	1.70 @ 1.75
White oak lard tierces	1.60 @ 1.65
White oak barrel-curing tierces, f. o. b. Chi.	2.25 @ 2.30

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	@ 25
Refined nitrate of soda, car lots f. o. b. N. Y.	5 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	11 1/2 @ 12
Borax	6 @ 7 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	@ 6 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 6 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 6 1/2

F. o. b. Chicago.

Salt—	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	2.50
Ashton, car lots, per sack	2.35
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	1.72
English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack	1.65
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	1.57
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	6.06
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	7.06
Casing salt, 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x, car lots, per bbl.	1.57

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

# Retail Section

## PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS The Penalty of Speaking Falsely of a Competitor or of a Business Man Not a Competitor

By Elton J. Buckley.

I have received the following through a Western paper:

I have read in magazines from time to time of the penalties for various legal offenses, but have never had the pleasure of reading what the penalty is, or should be, if one man should knowingly send out a false statement that would have a tendency to destroy the credit of another. For instance, I know a watchmaker and jeweler in a country town who is a master of his profession, has a jewelry store that is a credit to the town—in fact, the best store the town has ever had. His store is paid for and he discounts all his bills. Now if, knowing the facts as I do, I should publish the story that this man carries no stock, does not always pay his bills promptly and is only a practical workman, what is the penalty for such an offense, or what should it be? Are there any United States Supreme Court decisions applicable to such a case or what is the law pertaining to such an offense?

This correspondent asks about a jeweler, but I suppose I need not say that the legal principles involved here are the same no matter what line it is.

The correspondent seems to have an idea that the offense he speaks of is in itself a criminal offense, separate and distinct from other libels. That is not the fact. Aspersing the credit of a solvent merchant, or his ability as a master of his craft is a civil offense, and it may even be a criminal offense, but it is merely one of the class of punishable libels or slanders.

There are three aspects of such an offense.

- 1—The criminal libel (or slander) aspect.
- 2—The civil libel (or slander) aspect.
- 3—Misuse of the United States mails.

Such an offense could offend against the law in all three respects. If it offends against the first and third it would be punishable with fine or imprisonment; if it offends against the second it would be penalized by the payment of damages.

### Whether It is Libel or Slander.

If the defamatory statement is written, it is libel; if spoken only, it is slander.

Consider No. 1. I question very much whether the language which this correspondent sets forth would be criminal libel at all. A man may be guilty of criminal libel though he speaks only the truth. The theory is that criminal libel tends to a breach of the peace, and it is therefore immaterial whether the thing said is true or not. But even if false it must be something pretty strong—stronger than this, in my judgment.

As to No. 2, this might or might not be misuse of the mails, and a criminal offense under the United States laws. Sending through the mails any matter which is "libelous, scurrilous, defamatory, threatening, or calculated in any way to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another," is misuse of the mails. But the matter must be exposed to the public gaze. If it is sealed inside of an envelope or a wrapper, it makes

no difference how libelous it is, it is not misuse of the mails and the postal authorities will take no notice of it.

If this correspondent wrote the above on a postal card, he might or might not be guilty of misuse of the mails. I say he might not, because this language is a little weak for a criminal offense, in my judgment.

What this offense really is, is trade libel, a civil offense only. The law is pretty uniform about trade libel throughout the United States. Words which when spoken or written of an ordinary individual might not be slander or libel at all, would at once become so if spoken of a man in connection with his business, trade, profession or calling. A good definition of trade libel is—"any words spoken or written of a person in his office, trade, profession, business or means of getting a livelihood, which tend to expose him to the hazard of losing his office or position, or which charge him with fraud, indirect dealings, or incapacity." Such statements can be sued for even if no damage has occurred, because they tend to injure him in his trade, profession or business. In other words, the charge must be such that if, true, would render him less qualified to carry on his business.

### The Law Protects Your Reputation.

The law is especially tender with the reputations which men have won in business and will sharply punish anybody who destroys or injures them. To falsely say that a business man is in financial difficulty, or is dishonest, or a fraud, or has been guilty of any other practice which if true would make him a poorer manufacturer, merchant, clerk or artisan than he would otherwise be, is to be guilty of trade libel.

There is a case which holds that it is not a trade libel to say that a merchant does not pay his debts, because even if he didn't he could still be a first-class merchant so far as the public was concerned. But where you run him down generally—say that he has a poor store, doesn't keep a stock, and in fact is a poor, one-horse merchant besides not paying his debts, you paint a picture of slackness, inefficiency, and poor credit, which any court would almost certainly call a trade libel. Always provided, of course, that it was untrue. If true, it is not a civil libel at all.

If the court held it to be a trade libel, it would allow damages even though no actual damages were suffered. The libel law knows two sorts of damages, general and special damages. Special damages are actual damages—those which do not necessarily follow from libel, but which may follow. If they have followed, no matter what the circumstances, they can be collected. An example would be where one merchant, speaking of a competitor, said to one of the latter's cus-

tomers, "he is notorious in the trade for the shoddy goods he sells," and the customer, believing it, took his trade away. In many cases no damages except those which have actually happened, such as the above, or the loss of a position or of a contract, can be collected. If no damages can be proven, none can be collected.

But in trade libels it is not necessary to prove special (actual) damages; the law allows what it calls "general damages." General damages are those which the law holds necessarily follow from the speaking or writing of false words about business men. In other words, if I say to a jobber, speaking of a retailer, "I consider him financially weak," the law considers that I have inevitably done that man some injury—that I have in part destroyed the good opinion which the jobber had of him, even if the jobber did not take any business notice of what I said. Therefore, because there is this inevitable injury, which cannot be estimated in money, the jury which tries such a case will be allowed to give the plaintiff such a sum as it thinks will make him feel good again. This is the sort of damages which can be recovered in actions for trade libels.

(Copyright, October, 1916. by  
Elton J. Buckley.)

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A. H. Naghian of Charlestown, Mass., has opened a meat market at the corner of Spring and Washington streets, Glenwood, Mass.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Rosenberg, a butcher at 57 Black street, Providence, R. I.

George Ard has opened a meat market at the Ludington Inn, Wilmington, Mass.

H. L. Frey has moved his meat business to his new building at 612 North Twelfth street, Allentown, Pa.

Joseph Dupuis has purchased the interest of his brother, Eugene Dupuis, in the meat and grocery market on Brook street, Clinton, Mass.

A market will be opened in the Burns Block on Beach street, Narragansett, R. I., by Louis Couchon.

A meat market will be opened at 606 Stevenson street, Flint, Mich., by Ed. Morrison.

Joseph L. Besaw has added a fish department to his meat market in Huntington, Mass.

Ralph T. Salisbury and Winfield T. Roberts have formed a partnership to conduct a meat and fish business on Wall street, Dexter, Maine.

R. L. Anderson has sold his meat market in Maquoketa, Iowa, to Charles Lang & Son.

The Weidinger grocery and meat market, Circleville, Ohio, has been purchased by O. W. Willis. It is reported Mr. Weidinger will engage in the grain business in Chillicothe, Ohio.

A meat market, to be known as The Perfection Meat Market, will be opened in the Fittengoff Building, 958 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, Mass., by LeRoy Barron.



A. J. Bridgewater and J. L. Mauk have opened up a new meat stand in the stand on Green street, Glasgow, Ky., formerly conducted by A. B. Reed.

The Collins meat market, at 225 West Main, Jackson, Mich., was entered by burglars recently and over \$100 worth of stock taken.

Thomas Barningham has opened a meat market in the Allover Block, Vermontville, Mich.

L. W. and G. W. Kendall have purchased the meat and grocery business of Allison and Luke, 2113 West Seventh street, Los Angeles, Cal.

C. D. DePeel has been succeeded in the meat business at Plainwell, Mich., by Arthur Powell, of Marshall.

Joseph Towne has succeeded to the meat business of Towne and Lincoln, Marshall, Mich., and will continue as the Sanitary Market.

John F. Cook has purchased the store building in Howell, Mich., occupied by his meat shop for the past nine years, and will improve it.

The dissolution is reported of the meat and grocery firm in Great Falls, Mont., of Turner and Norvell.

John Estes & Sons have opened a butcher shop in the Probst Building, Bluff City, Kas.

Frank Murphy is adding a stock of groceries to his meat market in Woodston, Kas.

Will Hill has purchased the interest of his partner, Richard Taylor, in the meat business at Marietta, Okla.

Norman Musiel has engaged in the meat business at Stites, Ida.

J. A. Siegloch and C. Klein have opened The Palace Meat Market at Northport, Wash.

The Sanitary Grocery, Meat & Bakery Co., Lincoln, Neb., has been incorporated with a capital of \$10,000.

E. T. Saylor has sold out his meat market at Verdon, Neb.

O. O. Fessenden has purchased the Walker meat market at Seneca, Neb.

The contract is about to be let for a butcher shop in Milwaukee, Wis., for Charles Hess.

O. L. Jenkins has purchased the meat business of E. A. Macmain at Candy, Neb.

F. C. Cliff has engaged in the meat business at O'Neill, Neb.

W. J. Gardner has closed his meat market at Gibbon, Neb.

A meat market has been opened on North Broad street, Mankato, Minn., by Paul Kohler.

C. F. Berrier has sold his meat market in Humboldt, Iowa, to Schuler, Nissen & Co., of Rutland, Iowa.

Samuel J. Robinson & Sons have opened a meat and grocery market at the corner of Main and First streets, Charlottesville, Va.

George LaPointe, of Laconia, N. H., has purchased Frank E. Spaulding's meat market on Main street, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

H. U. Merritt has sold his meat market in Corning, N. Y., to Walter D. Lewis.

W. L. Fry has been succeeded in the meat business at Aurora, Iowa, by Walter Rice.

M. C. Gillart has purchased I. W. Robinson's meat market in Burdick, Kas.

Chambers Brothers have sold their meat market in Comanche, Okla., to J. A. Rives.

The Dodson & Ramsey meat market in Davis, Okla., has been moved to a new location.

M. F. Godden bought the George Saling meat business in Corydon, Iowa.

Boyd McFadden and C. F. Patrick bought the meat business in Grand Junction, Iowa, formerly conducted by W. H. Lightfoot.

Frank Berrier has sold out his meat market in Humboldt, Iowa, to Schluter and Nissen.

C. B. Schryver bought the meat market of Kjormoe Brothers in Marshalltown, Iowa.

A. Schram Company has opened a meat market in Ontonagon, Mich.

The Hopkins Meat & Provision Company will open a market at Hopkins, Minn.

J. P. Ahlin will open a meat market in McKinley, Minn.

Ford Dodds will open a meat market in Ainsworth, Nebr.

E. G. Wilt bought the Tippetts meat market in Franklin, Nebr.

Clifford Richie bought a meat market in Kilgore, Nebr.

James Morgan opened a meat market in Lake Andes, So. Dak.

Clarence Baer moved his stock of goods from Vernon and will conduct a meat market in East Troy, Wis.

Herman Toebe opened a meat market in Reedsville, Wis.

J. P. Neuman & Son have opened a poultry market in Wilton, N. D.

Wm. S. Cuthbertson has purchased the J. M. Highful meat market in Bunker Hill, Ill.

C. F. Rich has opened a meat market in the Archdeacon Building at Broadway and Seventh street, Hannibal, Mo.

Patrick Buckley, formerly in the meat business, died at his home on Hall avenue, Newport, R. I., after a few days' illness.

The O. K. Market on South Clinton street, Albia, Iowa, formerly operated by the Taunton Bros., has been sold to Philip Geneva.

#### NOVEMBER LIVESTOCK PRICES.

Statistics of top prices for livestock at Chicago on each market day during November, compiled by Clay, Robinson & Co., are as follows:

	Steers.	Calves.	Hogs.	Native Lambs.	Fed W. Lambs.	Nat. Ylgs.	Fed W. Ylgs.	Nat. Weth.	Fed W. Weth.	Ewes.	Ewes.
1.....	\$11.75	\$11.00	\$10.25	\$11.15	\$11.10	\$9.00	\$9.00	\$8.50	\$8.80	\$7.50	\$7.65
2.....	10.90	11.25	10.25	11.25	10.90	9.00	9.00	8.00	8.50	7.50	7.40
3.....	10.75	11.50	10.00	10.90	10.90	9.00	8.75	....	8.75	7.35	7.50
4.....	....	....	9.80	....	10.85	....	8.60	....	....	....	....
6.....	11.75	11.50	10.05	10.85	10.85	8.75	8.90	8.25	8.35	7.35	7.25
7.....	10.35	12.00	9.95	11.15	11.00	9.00	9.00	8.50	8.50	7.50	7.60
8.....	12.00	12.00	10.00	11.50	11.45	9.25	9.50	8.50	8.50	7.50	7.50
9.....	11.15	12.00	10.05	11.70	11.60	9.25	9.25	8.50	8.15	7.65	7.65
10.....	9.85	12.00	10.10	11.90	11.75	9.50	9.75	8.75	9.00	7.75	7.75
11.....	....	....	10.20	11.90	11.15	....	....	....	....	7.75	....
13.....	11.75	12.00	10.25	11.95	11.95	9.40	10.50	8.75	8.65	7.75	7.75
14.....	11.50	12.25	10.30	11.95	11.85	9.75	10.50	8.75	8.75	7.75	7.75
15.....	12.05	12.35	10.05	11.95	11.90	9.75	10.00	8.75	8.50	7.75	7.75
16.....	11.25	12.50	10.00	11.95	11.85	10.00	....	8.50	8.00	7.75	7.85
17.....	9.50	12.50	10.00	11.50	11.60	9.65	9.65	8.50	8.25	7.50	7.70
18.....	....	....	10.05	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20.....	12.00	12.50	9.95	11.75	11.80	9.50	9.85	8.75	8.50	7.75	7.40
21.....	11.50	13.00	10.00	11.85	11.85	9.50	10.00	8.75	8.50	7.75	7.75
22.....	12.05	13.00	10.10	12.00	12.00	9.75	10.25	9.00	8.50	7.75	7.75
23.....	11.65	13.00	10.10	12.05	12.05	9.50	9.75	8.75	....	8.00	8.00
24.....	8.75	12.75	10.20	12.25	12.25	9.50	....	....	....	8.00	7.75
25.....	....	....	10.15	....	12.25	....	....	....	....	....	....
27.....	12.35	12.75	10.35	12.25	12.25	9.50	10.25	8.75	8.50	8.25	8.10
28.....	12.00	13.15	10.20	12.25	12.25	9.75	10.00	9.00	9.00	8.25	8.00
29.....	12.40	13.25	9.75	12.40	12.45	10.00	10.65	9.00	....	8.25	7.95
30 Holiday.											

Nov....	\$12.40	\$13.25	\$10.35	\$12.40	\$12.45	\$10.00	\$10.65	\$9.00	\$9.00	\$8.25	\$8.10
Pr. mo..	\$11.65	\$13.00	\$10.55	\$11.25	\$11.10	\$9.25	\$9.25	\$8.50	\$9.00	\$7.50	\$7.50

## Wanted--Calf Rennets

### TO BUTCHERS AND PACKERS:

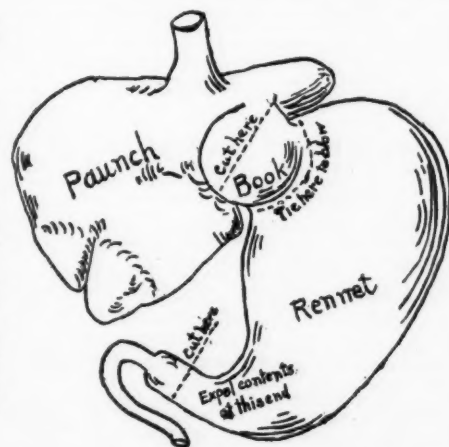
We are in the market for large quantities of Domestic Calf Rennets, prepared for shipment by blowing and drying or in the green state, cut open and packed flat in salt. Butchers and Packers will find it profitable to save the stomachs of all young calves slaughtered, and we will be pleased to hear from any party having a quantity of such goods to offer. We pay the freight charges on all shipments. Circulars giving the most approved methods of handling rennets in either the dry or salt form will be sent on request.

Yours truly,

**Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc., Little Falls, N. Y.**

Manufacturers of

Chr. Hansen's Danish Rennet Extract, Danish Butter Color and Danish Cheese Color. Lactic Ferment Culture for ripening Cream in Butter Making and Milk in Cheese Making. Rennet Tablets and Cheese Color Tablets for Farm Cheese Making.



# New York Section

The annual ball of the East Side Branch, Master Butchers of America, will occur at the Palm Garden on Thursday evening, January 11.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending December 9th, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.98 cents per pound.

Vice President Joseph Ryan of the Cincinnati Abattoir Company was a visitor in New York this week. The company has active branch representation here.

Samuel Plaut of Brooklyn, who pleaded guilty last week to attempting to bribe a city meat inspector, was sentenced to three months in the penitentiary, the short sentence being due to the state of his health.

The annual ball of the United Dressed Beef Company's Mutual Benefit Association was held last night at Terrace Garden. The annual U. B. D. affair is always a big drawing card. A report of the event will appear in next week's issue of The National Provisioner.

Manager J. H. Edmondson of the Armour branch at 10th avenue and 14th street, has been transferred to the South, and has place has been taken by H. G. Mills of the South Brooklyn branch. R. L. Rosenplanter of St. Louis goes to the South Brooklyn house.

The employees of the Fort Greene branch of Morris & Company held their first annual ball at Cedar Manor hall, Jamaica, last Saturday night, December 9. There was a big crowd present and everybody had a fine time. George Ehlers is president of the organization.

J. I. Russell, manager of Wilson & Company's branch house department at Chicago, was in New York last week to attend the Wilson & Co. ball, and brought G. D. Hopkins, W. D. Brown and W. E. Warner with him. They were Vice President J. A. Howard's guests in a stage box at Terrace Garden.

Visitors to Swift headquarters in New York City this week included E. L. Ward, office manager at Chicago; C. H. Kane, of the construction department, Chicago, and A. E. Bump, of the same department, Boston; A. Buffington, head of the credit department, Chicago, and Morgan Weed, of the Eastern plant department, Chicago.

Louis Joseph, Wilson & Company's live and dead meat expert at the New York plant, is a well-known military enthusiast. He went to see a performance of "Her Soldier Boy" at the Astor Theater one night this week, and the next day Mrs. Joseph got a postal card asking if they had no bed at home for Louis. Too much annual ball, or too much Christmas business at the plant, which?

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending December 9, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 744 lbs.; Brooklyn, 33,966 lbs.; Bronx, 3 lbs.; Queens, 379 lbs.; total, 35,092 lbs. Fish—Brooklyn, 75 lbs.; Queens, 6 lbs.; total, 81 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 1,719 lbs.; Bronx, 5½ lbs.; Queens, 7 lbs.; total, 1,731½ lbs.

## WILSON & CO'S ANNUAL BALL.

The annual entertainment and ball of the Wilson & Company Employees Mutual Benefit Association was held last Friday night,

December 8, at Terrace Garden. This was the first annual entertainment under the new name, and the previous record for successes was equalled and in many respects eclipsed. It is doubtful if Terrace Garden ever held a greater audience. Even the aisles were packed during the vaudeville show, and many contented themselves with an occasional peep at the performers.

The occasion was marked by the presence of President Thomas E. Wilson, who came on from Chicago especially for this affair, and brought Mrs. Wilson and his daughter with him. Mr. and Mrs. John Grassell and Mrs. Robert F. Hunter, of Chicago, the latter sisters of Mrs. Wilson, were also of the party.

The event of the evening was President Wilson's speech. The vaudeville show was a "corker," and everybody enjoyed it to the utmost. At its conclusion Superintendent L. F. Gerber, who was chairman of the evening, stepped on to the stage and told the great assemblage of the presence of Mr. Wilson, and of the fact that he had consented to address them. Mr. Wilson stepped out of the wings, made a modest bow and turned on his well-known smile, and brought down the house. The place he has already made in the hearts of the company's employees was evidenced by the reception he received.

His speech was characteristic. It was brief and very much to the point. He said that the spirit of the association, as shown by the attendance at this affair, indicated the existence of the co-operative feeling among the employees of the company. This was what was wanted, and what was needed. "We've got it," said he, "and we're going to keep it." The applause greeting this expression of sentiment indicated that his hearers were in sympathy with this view. He went on to say briefly what he hoped to do and what he wanted the employees to assist him in accomplishing, and when he finished he was given an ovation that showed how he was regarded by the vast assemblage.

After Mr. Wilson had finished a series of moving pictures were shown, including pictures taken at Mr. Wilson's famous country place near Chicago, scenes at the picnic he gave the Chicago employees last summer, and views of the recent trip of the Wilson auto-car from Chicago to New York. Recognition of familiar faces in these pictures added to the fun of the occasion.

Dancing followed the entertainment, and it was near 4:30 a. m. when the employees of Terrace Garden ushered Ike Stiefel and other committeemen and members of the "Old Guard" out of the building. The committees under Chairman Gerber's generalship handled the event without a slip, and great credit is due them.

Among the brilliant throng in the boxes were noted the following:

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Wilson and daughter, Mrs. Robert F. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. John Grassell and daughter.

Messrs. J. A. Howard, J. I. Russell, G. D. Hopkins, W. D. Brown, W. E. Warner and Paul I. Aldrich.

S. L. DuBois and party, Mr. and Mrs. Loebl and daughter, Mr. and Miss Commerton, Mr.

and Mrs. J. H. Whelpley, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Alexandre and daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Brand, Mr. S. Brand, Mrs. S. Swartz, Mr. and Mrs. J. Felsenthal, Mr. and Miss Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. M. Silverman, Mr. L. A. Cohen.

S. London and party, Mr. S. Fenton, Miss I. Elwood, Mr. W. Waddell, Mr. L. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Angerman, Miss B. Mullen, Mr. J. L. Walters, Miss G. Savage, Miss M. Mohan.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Defore and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. Heilman, Mr. and Mrs. O. Andre-son, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rohlf, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. Summerfield, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kleblatt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. Howes, Miss Ruth Howes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. L. Miller, Mrs. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Zengel, Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Mr. and Mrs. L. Nathan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Skellinger, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rubin and children.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Schmitt, Mr. and Mrs. Clarendon, Miss R. Schmitt, Miss T. Schmitt, Mr. G. Bender, Miss R. Cohen, Mr. W. S. Lapham, Miss D. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Munson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Young, Mr. H. Robinson, Miss Ethel Robinson, Mr. W. Wirsing, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. Horowitz and children, Mr. Glaser, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stern.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Gerber, Mr. and Mrs. Devorss, Mr. and Mrs. Koblish, Miss Dorothy Gerber, Mr. W. Wirsing.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Stiefel and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. L. Aiken.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Garrety, Mr. Kohler, Mr. J. Amron, Mr. P. Keegan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bachheimer, Mrs. Wertheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Marcuse.

Mr. Brice, Mr. Doran, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Sealy, Mr. McKeevan, the Misses Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel, Mr. and Miss Desmond, Mr. C. Levy, Mr. H. Sengel.

Mr. E. F. Boyle, Mr. J. McCormack, Mr. J. T. Eagan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy and friends, Mr. Fitzgerald and friends, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Colgan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Little, Mr. S. King, Mr. and Mrs. Cohen.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Joseph and friends, Mr. and Mrs. J. Deegan and friends, Mr. H. M. Schwarzschild, Mr. Von der Lack, Mr. H. Gross, Miss B. Mahler, Miss M. Zeiger.

Mr. L. Jackson, Mrs. Perlman, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Beaton, Mr. L. Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. Weill, Mr. and Mrs. Bigard, Mr. W. Plaut and Mr. H. Plaut.

The committee in charge were as follows:

Chairman of Committees.—L. F. Gerber. Arrangement Committee.—W. Wirsing, J. Schmitt, W. Robinson, W. Neuman.

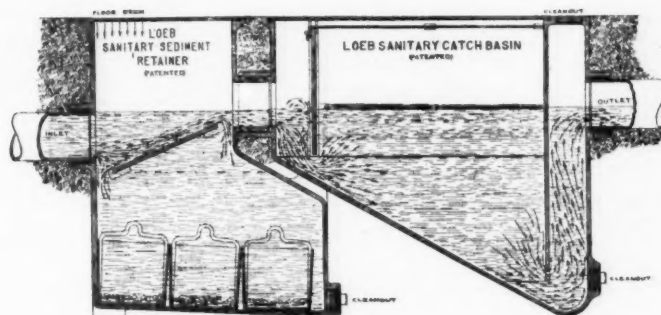
Floor Manager.—W. Goodwin. Assistant Floor Managers.—W. S. Smith, H. A. Gross, E. Wolff, P. Ferrigno.

Floor Committee.—L. Jackson, chairman; M. Loibe, J. Ibenhaler, J. Kahn, T. Meehan, J. Downey, J. Sulzberger, A. Bauman, J. Pupkin, J. Bauer, M. Mayer, J. Bertzer, G. Hoffman, Leo Ullman, W. Callaghan, B. Cassidy, J. Walters, B. Begendorf, E. Horowitz, N. Sulzberger, J. D. Beaton, J. Casey, B. Wertheimer, S. Bachheimer, T. Tighe, B. Levorsky, C. Ruppert.

Reception Committee.—H. M. Schwarzschild, chairman; H. Stern, M. Brown, J. Commerton, G. Maier, H. Guttentstein, D. Miller, L. Levine, L. Leopold, G. Groh, A. A. Gordon, S. Goldsmith, G. Essig, L. Rubin, A. Meisenholder, A. Samuels, J. Nichols, B. Stern, G. Hydrick, D. McKenzie, H. Apfelbaum, J. Dawley, P. J. Hare, M. Offenberger, M. Frayler, J. Schmalz, Fred Noe.

Press Committee.—J. S. Colwell, chairman; L. Joseph, S. J. London, J. Deegan, I. Stiefel, G. A. Howe, F. F. Finkeldey, H. L. Brooks, T. A. Colgan, C. J. Norling, M. Behrend.

The officers of the association: L. Miller, president; W. Wirsing, vice-president; G. P. Rock, treasurer; J. Kramer, financial secretary; M. Julius, recording secretary; F. Plowman, sergeant at arms; Dr. M. L. Pinco, medical examiner.



## *To Whom It May Concern:*

Notice is hereby given to all persons, firms and corporations, their officers, agents and employees, that the undersigned, MAURICE LOEB, of Chicago, Illinois, is the patentee and sole owner of the invention and patent rights upon the so-called "Loeb Basin" and "Loeb Fat Separator," together with the process of gathering fats from waste waters used in connection with said patented apparatus, the serial number of the same being 68951 and the application upon the same being dated December 27th, 1915. You and each of you are hereby notified that on and after the date of this notice the sale, purchase, leasing, installation, renting, or other use of the said invention by any one not specifically authorized by the said Maurice Loeb, his agents or assigns, will constitute an infringement upon his said patent rights and will be prosecuted as such.

You and each of you are further notified that all agents and assigns of the said Maurice Loeb having the right to sell, lease, install or license the manufacture of, the said invention, are the bearers of cards signed by the said Maurice Loeb, and all other persons, firms, and corporations claiming said rights, but not possessed of such cards, are impostors.

(Signed) MAURICE LOEB,  
c/o Morton A. Mergentheim,  
Counselor at Law,  
401 Otis Building,  
Chicago, Ill.



## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, medium to good.....	\$8.85@9.75
Oxen.....	—@—
Bulls.....	4.75@7.00
Cows.....	3.65@6.00

## LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to choice, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@15.00
Live calves, grassers.....	—@—
Live calves, yearlings.....	4.50@5.50
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@9.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to good.....	11.50@13.50
Live lambs, yearlings.....	@8.50
Live lambs, culls.....	6.50@10.00
Live sheep, common to prime.....	5.50@8.50
Live sheep, culls.....	@3.50

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@10.30
Hogs, medium.....	@10.30
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@10.00
Pigs.....	@9.75
Roughs.....	@8.75

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	15 @15½
Choice native light.....	14½ @15
Native, common to fair.....	12 @14

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@15
Choice native light.....	@14½
Native, common to fair.....	@14
Choice Western, heavy.....	@13
Choice Western, light.....	@13
Common to fair Texas.....	@10½
Good to choice heifers.....	@11
Common to fair heifers.....	@10
Choice cows.....	@10
Common to fair cows.....	@9½
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	9½ @10

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	16 @20	20 @22
No. 2 ribs.....	14 @16½	16 @18
No. 3 ribs.....	11 @12	13 @15
No. 1 loins.....	10 @20	20 @22
No. 2 loins.....	14 @16½	18 @19
No. 3 loins.....	11 @12	14 @16
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	10½ @17	17½ @18½
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	15 @16	@16
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@13	13 @15
No. 1 rounds.....	@13½	12½ @13
No. 2 rounds.....	@11½	@12½
No. 3 rounds.....	@10½	11½ @12
No. 1 chucks.....	@13	12½ @13½
No. 2 chucks.....	@11	11½ @12
No. 3 chucks.....	@9½	10½ @11

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	20½ @21
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	18½ @19
Western calves, choice.....	18½ @19
Western calves, fair to good.....	14½ @15
Grassers and buttermilks.....	11 @12

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@13
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@13½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@13½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@13½
Pigs.....	@14½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@18
Lambs, choice.....	@17
Lambs, good.....	@16
Lambs, medium to good.....	@15½
Sheep, choice.....	@14
Sheep, medium to good.....	@13½
Sheep, culls.....	@11

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@21
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@20
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@20
Smoked picnic, light.....	@15½
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	@15
Smoked shoulders.....	@15
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	24 @25
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@18
Dried beef sets.....	@28½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	24 @25
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@16½

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@18
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	14 @16½
Frozen pork, loins.....	14 @15
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@24
Shoulders, city.....	@16
Shoulders, Western.....	@15
Butts, regular.....	@15½
Butts, boneless.....	@18
Fresh hams, city.....	@20
Fresh hams, Western.....	@18
Fresh picnic hams.....	@13

## BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	85.00 @90.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	75.00 @80.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	55.00 @60.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	55.00 @60.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	80.00 @85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	@140.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	140.00 @170.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@50.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	19 @21c. a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@16c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@15c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@8c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	40 @85c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	25 @30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	14 @15c. a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@15c. a pound
Livers, beef.....	12 @14c. a piece
Oxtails.....	11 @13c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	9½ @10c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	18 @20c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	30 @35c. a pair
Lamb's fries.....	8 @10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@20c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@17c. a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@5½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@8
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	•
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb. f. o. b. New York.....	@50
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@70
Hog, middles.....	@15
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@13
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@20
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@15
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@40
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@7½
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@60

\*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	24	26
Pepper, Sing., black.....	21	23
Pepper, Penang, white.....	24	26
Pepper, red.....	20	23
Allspice.....	6½	9
Cinnamon.....	21	25
Coriander.....	16	18
Cloves.....	19	22
Ginger.....	18	21
Mace.....	60	64

## SALTPETRE.

Refined.....	31 @32
--------------	--------

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.65
No. 2 skins.....	@.63
No. 3 skins.....	@.53
Branded skins.....	@.57
Ticky skins.....	@.57
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.60
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.21
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@6.00
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@5.75
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@5.50
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@6.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@6.00
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18.....	@6.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@7.00
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@6.25
Branded kips.....	@4.75
Heavy branded kips.....	@5.75
Ticky kips.....	@4.75
Heavy ticky kips.....	@5.75

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## TURKEYS.

Dry-packed, 12 to box—	
Maryland, young hens and toms, fancy.....	32 @33
Maryland, poor to fair.....	24 @28
Young toms, dry-picked, fancy.....	@29
Young hens, dry-picked, fancy.....	@29
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fancy.....	@29
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., fair to good.....	24 @26
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pkd., common.....	30 @22
Old hens.....	@28
Old toms.....	@28
Barrels—iced—	
Spring, dry-pick., 10 lbs. and over.....	@27
Spring, 6 to 7 lbs. each.....	26 @27
Old hens, dry-pkd., avg. best.....	@27
Old toms, scalded.....	@26
Old toms, dry-picked.....	@27

## CHICKENS.

Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—	
Western, milk fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under, lb.....	@29
Western, milk fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@29
Western, milk fed, 26 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	@27
Western, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	@23
Western, corn fed, 17 lbs. and under to doz.....	@27
Western, corn fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	@27
Western, corn fed, 26 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	@24
Western, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	@21
Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Phila. and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	30 @32
Va., milk fed, broilers.....	@25
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	@23
Western, corn fed, 8 and over lbs. to pair.....	@21
Fowl—12 to box, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-picked.....	@22
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@20½
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@19
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@18
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-picked.....	@17
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	@16½
Fowl—Barrels, iced—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over.....	@20
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs. dry-picked.....	@19
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@15
Southern and S.W., large.....	@17
Other poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	5.50 @5.75
Ducks and Geese—Dry Packed, 12 to box—	
Ducks, Wisconsin, stall fed, fancy.....	@19
Ducks, Wn., fancy, 60 lbs. and over to doz.....	@18
Ducks, Wn., fancy, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.....	@17
Ducks, Wn., fancy, under 48 lbs. to doz.....	@16
Geese, Wisconsin, stall fed, fancy.....	@19
Geese, western, fancy, large.....	@17
Geese, western, fancy, small.....	@16
Ducks and geese, poor to fair.....	12 @14
Guineas, spring, 3 to 4 lbs., per pair.....	1.25 @1.50

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens.....	16½ @17
Fowls, prime.....	@17½
Roadsters, old.....	@14
Turkeys.....	28 @30
Ducks.....	15 @16
Ducks.....	@17

## BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	@39
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	39½ @40
Creamery, Firsts.....	37 @38½
Process, extras.....	@35
Process, Firsts.....	38½ @34

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	49 @50
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	47 @48
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	45 @46
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	39 @44
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	@34
Fresh chex, prime to choice.....	31 @32

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@4.25
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@3.15
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	4.10 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	—@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½% ammonia and about 10% P. Phos. Lime.....	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%.....	@4.20
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	@4.25

